

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU



**Ekonomski fakultet**  
u Sarajevu

**DOKTORSKI PROGRAM**

***TREĆI CIKLUS STUDIJA***  
***PREMA BOLONJSKOM MODELU***

Sarajevo, juni 2009



**DOKTORSKI PROGRAM: TREĆI CIKLUS STUDIJA PREMA BOLONJSKOM MODELU  
THE THIRD CYCLE BOLOGNA BASED DOCTORAL PROGRAMME**

**Izdavač/Publisher**

Ekonomski fakultet, Sarajevo/ The School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo

**Izvršni producent/Executive producer:**

McCann Erickson, Sarajevo

**Distribucija/Distribution**

Ekonomski fakultet Sarajevo/The School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo

**Urednici/Editors**

Prof. dr. Nijaz Bajgorić; prof. dr. Besim Ćulahović; prof. dr. Polona Domadenik, prof. dr. Josef Windsperger

**Štampa/Printing:**

**Tiraž/Circulation:** 100

**Napomena/Note**

*Ovo izdanje je finansirala Evropska komisija u okviru Tempus programa JEP - 41024-2006 - Third Cycle Doctoral Programme in Economics and Business i nije namijenjeno za komercijalnu upotrebu. This publication is a noncommercial edition financed by European Commission for the Tempus JEP - 41024-2006 - Third Cycle Doctoral Programme in Economics and Business*  
Copyright©2009 by Ekonomski fakultet Sarajevo/ The School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo

*Sva prava pridržana. Reproduciranje, kopiranje ili distribucija ove publikacije se ne može vršiti bez pismenog odobrenja. Osobe koje učine neovlašten čin u vezi sa ovom publikacijom mogu biti podvrgnute krivičnom gonjenju i od njih se može zahtijevati odšteta u građanskom parničkom postupku.*

*All rights reserved. No reproduction, copy or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission. Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.*

*CIP- Katalogizacija u publikaciji*

*Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo*

*35.08: 374. 71] (497.6) (035)*

*Doktorski program: treći ciklus studija prema bolonjskom modelu*

*The third cycle bologna based doctoral programme*

*Sarajevo: Ekonomski fakultet [etc.], 2006. - 220 str. : graf. prikazi ; 21 cm*

*Tekst uporedo na bosanskom i engleskom jeziku.-*

*Bibliografija uz tekst*

*ISBN 9958-605 -87-2*

*1. Up. stv. nasl.*

*COBISS. BH-ID 15072262*

## SADRŽAJ/CONTENT

<b>Predgovor</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1. Uvod</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2. Doktorski programi na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Sarajevu</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>3. Naučno-istraživački doktorski program (PhD program)</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1. Uvod .....	13
3.2. PhD program iz ekonomije .....	14
3.3. PhD program u oblasti businessa .....	17
<b>4. Prijem studenata i akademska pravila</b> .....	<b>20</b>
4.1. Uslovi prijema i kriteriji za izbor .....	20
4.2. Minimum uslova .....	20
4.3. Preduslovi .....	20
4.4. Zahtjevi studija .....	21
4.5. Doktorska disertacija .....	21
4.6. Akademske kvalifikacije .....	22
<b>5. DBA program (doktorat iz poslovnog upravljanja, profesionalni doktorat) ---</b>	<b>23</b>
5.1. Nastavni plan .....	23
5.2. Uslovi prijema i kriteriji za izbor .....	24
5.3. Minimum uslova .....	24
5.4. Preduslovi .....	24
5.5. Zahtjevi studija .....	24
5.6. Doktorska disertacija .....	25
5.7. Akademske kvalifikacije .....	26
5.8. Glavni predmeti – područja specijalizacije na DBA .....	26
5.9. Izborni predmeti .....	27
<b>6. Nastavni program</b> .....	<b>29</b>
A) Predmeti iz metodologije istraživanja .....	29
B) Obavezni predmeti u oblasti ekonomije .....	46
C) Obavezni predmeti iz oblasti menadžmenta/businessa .....	50
D) Izborni predmeti .....	51
D-1. Izborni predmeti za PhD program iz oblasti ekonomije .....	51
D-2. Izborni predmeti za PhD u oblasti businessa .....	55
D-3. Izborni predmeti na DBA program .....	58
E) Ostali izborni predmeti .....	61
<b>THE THIRD CYCLE BOLOGNA-BASED DOCTORAL PROGRAMS</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>2. Doctoral programs at the School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo ...</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>3. Doctor of Philosophy program (PhD program)</b> .....	<b>79</b>
3.1. Introduction .....	79
3.2. PhD program in Economics .....	80
3.3. PhD program in Business .....	82
<b>4. Admission and academic regulations</b> .....	<b>85</b>
4.1. Admission requirements and selection criteria .....	85

4.2. Minimum requirements .....	85
4.3. Prerequisites .....	85
4.4. Progress requirements .....	86
4.5. Doctoral dissertation .....	86
4.6. Academic qualification .....	87
<b>5. DBA Program (doctorate in business administration, Executive doctorate) ..</b>	<b>88</b>
5.1. Curriculum .....	88
5.2. Admission requirements and selection criteria .....	89
5.3. Minimum requirements .....	89
5.4. Prerequisites .....	89
5.5. Progress requirements .....	89
5.6. Doctoral dissertation .....	90
5.7. Academic qualification.....	90
5.8. Majors - specializations for DBA .....	90
5.9. Elective courses .....	91
<b>6. Course syllabi .....</b>	<b>92</b>
A) Research methodology courses .....	92
B) Obligatory courses in Economics .....	111
C) Obligatory courses in Management/Business .....	115
D) Elective courses .....	116
D-1. Elective courses of the PhD program in Economics .....	116
D-2. Elective courses for PhD program in Business .....	119
D-3. Elective courses for DBA program .....	122
E) Other elective courses .....	125
<b>SPORAZUMI/AGREEMENTS .....</b>	<b>137</b>
Udruženje Mreže doktorskih studija Srednje i Jugoistočne Evrope iz oblasti ekonomije i poslovne administracije – CESEENET – 2008 Statut .....	139
Central and Southeast European PhD network association in Economics and Business administration CESEENET - 2008 Statutes .....	142
Opšti multilateralni ugovor o doktorskom programu iz oblasti ekonomije i business-a između univerziteta u okviru mreže doktorskih studija Srednje i Jugoistočne Evrope (CESEENET) .....	145
General multilateral agreement on a doctoral program in Economics and Business between universities, organized as the Central and Southeastern European PhD network (CESEENET) .....	148

## PREDGOVOR

Dragi čitaoci,

Ova publikacija pretstavlja kompilaciju materijala koji su razvijeni u okviru Zajedničkog evropskog programa JEP 41024-2006 – “Doktorski program trećeg ciklusa u ekonomiji i businessu” nakon druge godine implementacije Tempus programa. Za realizaciju ovog TEMPUS zajedničkog evropskog programa formiran je konzorcij tri partnera i to:

- Univerzitet u Ljubljani, Ekonomski fakultet kao nosilac granta,
- Univerzitet u Beču, Fakultet za business, ekonomiju i statistiku,
- Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Ekonomski fakultet kao beneficijar.

Ekonomski fakultet u Sarajevu je beneficijarna institucija koja igra aktivnu ulogu u projektu: (a) – organiziranjem doktorskih studija trećeg ciklusa; (b) – doprinosom kod usvajanja predloženog dokorskog kurikulumu i (c) – uključivanjem u proces učenja i istraživanja i u međunarodnu mrežu za učenje i istraživanje.

Širi cilj Zajedničkog evropskog programa JEP 41024-2006 – “Doktorski program trećeg ciklusa u ekonomiji i businessu” je da doprinosi reformi sistema visokog obrazovanja putem: (a) – uspostavljanja i promocije tješnjih veza u okviru Evropskog prostora visokog obrazovanja (EHEA) i između Univerziteta i lokalnog okruženja, te (b) – promocija dokorskog studija trećeg ciklusa u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Specifični ciljevi su: (a) – uspostavljanje dokorskog programa trećeg ciklusa na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu, Ekonomskom fakultetu u skladu sa Bolonjskim procesom i Deklaracijom Bergenske konferencije; (b) – razvoj dokorskog kurikulumu i kurseva prema evropskim standardima; (c) – stvaranje međunarodne mreže za istraživanje i učenje i (d) – kreiranje mreže za diseminaciju znanja.

Uvjereni smo da ovaj program može doprinijeti ekonomskom i socijalnom rastu zemlje i da može obezbjediti novi tip istraživača. Takođe smo uvjereni da su predloženi rezultati konzistentni, relevantni i sprovodljivi za ispunjenje potreba ciljne institucije te obrazovnog i istraživačkog sistema Bosne i Hercegovine. Sumarno, jak naglasak je dat radikalnoj reorganizaciji strukture dokorskih studija na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Ovo objašnjava zašto je posebna pažnja bila usmjerena na organiziranje specijalne jedinice za doktorske studije, i na oblikovanje i implementaciji kurikulumu, kurseva, silabusa i didaktičkog materijala za doktorske studije. Posebna pažnja je usmjerena na razvoj kurseva koji su upotpunosti uporedivi sa dokorskim programima kod partnera iz EU kao i sa potrebama B&H.

Zahvaljujemo se na vašem zanimanju!

**Profesor Besim Čulahović, PhD**  
Koordinator TEMPUS projekta

## PREFACE

Dear readers,

This publication presents a compilation of materials developed under the Joint European Programme JEP 41024-2006 - Third Cycle Doctoral Programme in Economics and Business after two years of implementation of the Tempus Programme. For this TEMPUS Joint European Project, a Consortium including three partners was formed:

- University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics, as the grantholder
- University of Vienna, the Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics,
- University of Sarajevo, School of Economics and Business, as a beneficiary.

The School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo is the beneficiary institution, which play an active role in the Project: (a) - by organizing a third cycle of doctoral studies; (b) - by contributing to the adoption of the proposed PhD curriculum and (c) - by involving in the learning and research process and in the international teaching and research network.

The wider objective of Joint European Programme JEP 41024-2006 - Third Cycle Doctoral Programme in Economics and Business is to contribute to the reform of the higher education system through the: (a) - establishment and promotion of closer links among European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and between the University and the local environment and (b) - promotion of third cycle doctoral study in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The specific objectives are: (a) - establishing a third cycle doctoral program at the University of Sarajevo, School of Economics and Business according to the Bologna process and Bergen Conference Declaration; (b) - developing doctoral curriculum and courses according to European standards; (c) - creating an international network for research and teaching and (d) - creating a network for dissemination of knowledge.

It is believed that the programme can contribute to the economic and social growth of the country and can provide new type of researchers. It is also believed that the proposed outcomes are consistent, relevant and conducive to meet the needs of the target institution in particular and of the education and research system of B&H at large. In summary, great emphasis is attributed to a radical reorganisation of the structure of doctoral studies in the The School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo. This explains why special importance has been attached to the organisation of a special entity for doctoral studies and to designing and implementing curriculum, courses, syllabi and didactic material for doctoral studies. Special attention is given to the development of courses that are fully comparable with the doctoral programs in EU partners and with the needs of B&H.

We would like to thank you for your interest!

**Professor Besim Ćulahović, PhD**  
Coordinator of the TEMPUS Project

## TREĆI CIKLUS STUDIJA – DOKTORSKI PROGRAMI PREMA BOLONJSKOM MODELU

### 1. UVOD

Značaj doktorskog programa u okviru Bolonjskog obrazovnog sistema prvi put je naglašen u Berlinskom komuniqueu iz 2003. godine, a kasnije potvrđen Bergenskim komuniqueom iz maja 2005. godine, čime je trasiran put za dalji razvoj doktorskih programa u okviru Evropskog prostora visokog obrazovanja (EHEA), putem jedinstvene integracije trećeg stepena visokog obrazovanja i istraživanja. U skoro svim dokumentima Asocijacije evropskih univerziteta (EUA), doktorsko obrazovanje se definiira kao jedan od osnovnih prioriteta evropskih univerziteta.

Potreba za strukturiranim doktorskim programom i transparentnim sistemom ocjenjivanja i praćenja rada studenata postavlja se kao jedan od glavnih ciljeva daljeg napretka u postizanju sinergijskih efekata integracije Evropskog prostora visokog obrazovanja (EHEA - European Higher Education Area) i Evropskog istraživačkog prostora (ERA - European Research Area). Što se tiče trajanja doktorskog programa, kao standard usvojen je model od 3-4 godine redovnog studija. Takav program je osmišljen kao prva faza u karijeri mladih naučnih radnika.

Novi koncept postdiplomskog obrazovanja zamišljen je u obliku tzv. *Graduate School* (postdiplomski studij) i *Doctoral/Research School* (doktorski/istraživački studij). *Graduate School* se ne odnosi samo studente nivoa Master (+2), već i studente doktorskog studija, dok *Doctoral/Research School* upisuje samo studente doktorskog studija. Oba programa se mogu pozicionirati unutar organizacijske strukture kao nezavisne jedinice. Doktorski studij se može organizirati u okviru neke zasebne discipline, istraživačke teme, interdisciplinarnog područja, ali može biti zasnovan i na određenom projektu. Može uključivati više institucija koje učestvuju u planiranju, organizaciji i izvođenju ovih programa.

Prednosti i dodane vrijednosti postdiplomskih i doktorskih studija, kako su definirani u EHEA/EUA dokumentima, ogledaju se u:

- Zajedničkom definiranju jasne misije i vizije u profiliranju doktorskih kandidata u vrsne naučne radnike;
- Stvaranju stimulativnog istraživačkog okruženja i poticanju saradnje između više različitih disciplina;
- Uspostavi jasne administrativne strukture za doktorske programe, kandidate i mentore, koja će doktorskim kandidatima dati jasan profil i status;
- Stvaranju kritične mase i pomoći u prevazilaženju izolacije mladih naučnih radnika;
- Osiguranju saradnje i zajedničkog rada mladih i starijih naučnih radnika;
- Jačanju funkcije i uloge mentora;
- Organizaciji procesa prijema kandidata u skladu sa transparentnim pravilima;
- Omogućavanju obuke u oblasti nastave i sticanja prenosivih vještina;

- Osiguranju širih mogućnosti za razvoj karijere studenata, uključujući savjetavanje o mogućnostima prikupljanja novčanih sredstava (stipendije, projekti);
- Osiguranju i kontroli kvaliteta;
- Kreiranju okvira za donošenje pravilnika, procedura i mehanizama unutar strukture univerziteta i, po potrebi, obnašanje uloge nezavisnog arbitra ili ombudsmana;
- Širenju mogućnosti u pogledu mobilnosti studenata, međunarodne i međuinstitucionalne saradnje.

Model doktorskih programa zasnovan na Bolonjskom konceptu studija uveo je koncept tzv. "profesionalnih doktorata" ili doktorata koji se baziraju na praktičnoj primjeni. Broj ovakvih doktorskih programa je u stalnom porastu, naročito u Velikoj Britaniji. Opšteprihvaćeni je stav da ova dva tipa doktorskih programa (naučno-istraživački ili doktorski program i profesionalni doktorat) trebaju imati različite nazive.

Trajanje doktorskih studija prema Bolonjskom modelu varira u zavisnosti od načina izvođenja nastave. Obično je to 3-4 godine za redovne doktorske programe, dok vanredni (*part-time*) programi traju duže. Međutim, kod svih ovih programa potrebno je na samom početku odrediti vrijeme u kojem se program mora završiti (tzv. *Time-To-Degree*).

U donjim tabelama dati su neki modeli organizacije doktorskih programa u EU i BiH prema:

- dominantnom modelu dokorskog studija –organizacija dokorskog obrazovanja,
- statusu dokorskih kandidata,
- državne-javne institucije sa nadležnošću izvođenja dokorskih programa.

Organizacija dokorskog obrazovanja	Broj zemalja	Zemlje
Isključivo samostalno obrazovanje (1)	5	Bosna i Hercegovina, Kipar, Gruzija, Malta, Crna Gora
Isključivo strukturirani programi (2)	4	Hrvatska, Estonija, Litvanija, Španija
Isključivo doktorski/graduate istraživački programi (3)	3	Francuska, Lihtenštajn, Turska
(3) Miješano (1) i (2)	12	Andora, Austrija, Belgija-Flandrija, Češka, Grčka, Island, Irska, Latvija, Poljska, Rumunija, Rusija, Slovačka
Miješano (2) i (3)	2	Italija, Norveška
Miješano (1) i (3)		Belgija-Valonija, Nizozemska
Miješano (1), (2) i (3)	9	Albanija, Armenija, Njemačka, Danska, Finska, Švedska, Švicarska, Velika Britanija i Škotska

**Tabela 1. Organizacija dokorskog obrazovanja**



Status	Broj zemalja	Zemlje
<i>Samo studenti</i>	10	Češka, Estonija, Gruzija, Island, Irska, Italija, Latvija, Rusija, Velika Britanija i Škotska
<i>Zaposleni</i>	3	Bosna i Hercegovina, Danska, Nizozemska
<i>Miješano</i>	22	Albanija, Andora, Armenija, Austrija, Belgija-Flandrija, Belgija-Valonija, Hrvatska, Kipar, Finska, Francuska, Njemačka, Grčka, Lihtenštajn, Litvanija, Malta, Norveška, Poljska, Rumunija, Slovačka, Španija, Švedska, Švicarska, Turska

**Tabela 2. Status doktorskih kandidata**

Vrsta ministarstva ili drugih tijela	Broj zemalja ili naziv zemlje	Zemlje
Obrazovanje i istraživanje	22	Andora, Albanija, Armenija, Austrija, Hrvatska, Estonija, Francuska, Gruzija, Njemačka, Island, Irska, Italija, Latvija, Litvanija, Crna Gora, Nizozemska, Norveška, Poljska, Rumunija, Rusija, Španija, Švedska
Obrazovanje	9	Belgija-Flandrija, Kipar, Češka, Finska, Grčka, Lihtenštajn, Malta, Slovačka, Turska
Istraživanje	1	Danska
Obrazovanje i HEFC (Higher Education Funding Council) i RC (Research Council)	2	Velika Britanija i Škotska
Rektorske konferencije	1	Švicarska
Ostale institucije	Ministère de la Communauté Française and Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgija-Valonija); Ministarstvo civilnih poslova (BiH)	

**Tabela 3. Državne-javne institucije sa nadležnošću izvođenja doktorskih programa**

Kao što je vidljivo iz gornjih tabela, trenutna situacija u BiH može se okarakterizirati na sljedeći način:

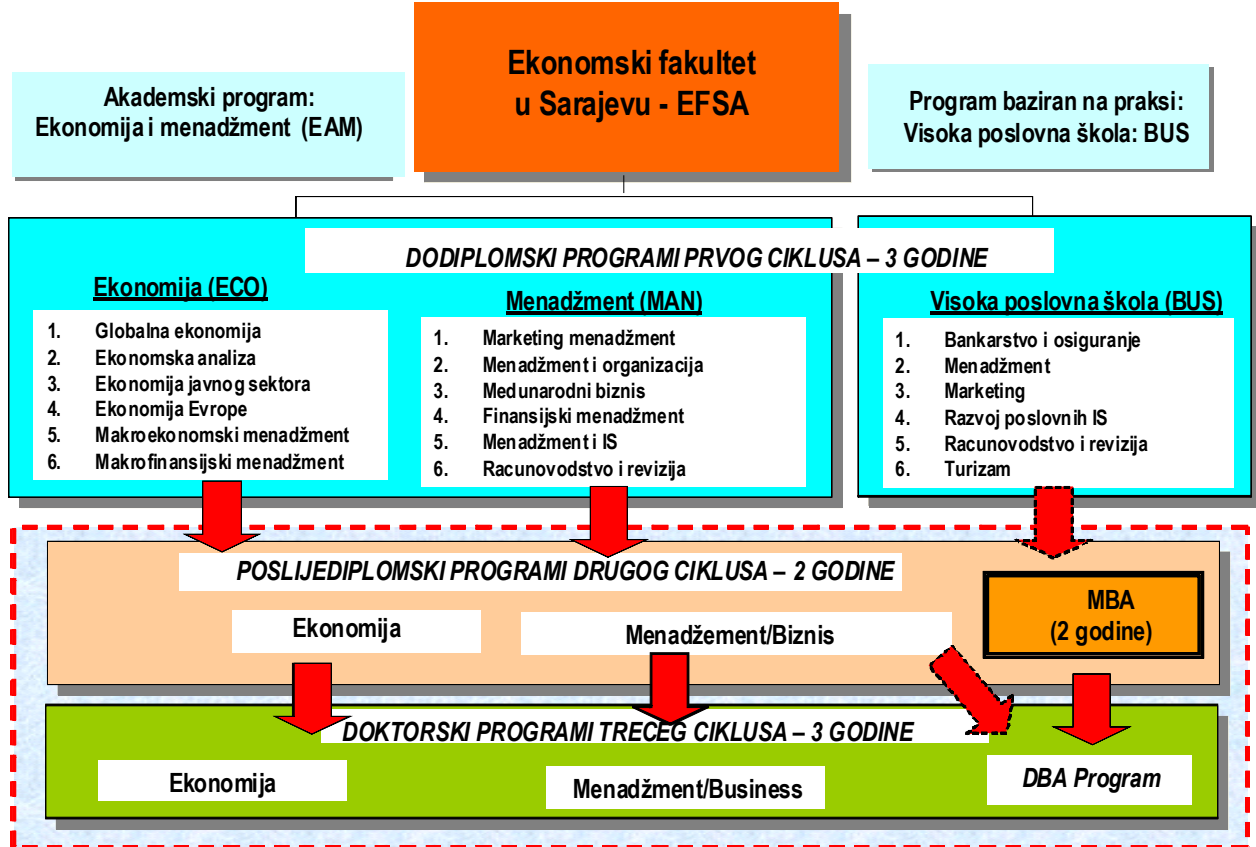
- Doktorski programi baziraju se isključivo na samostalnom obrazovanju.
- Studenti su zaposleni, ne postoji redovan studij, kao ni doktorski programi koji bi podrazumijevali određeni broj predmeta.
- Ne postoji ministarstvo ili bio koje tijelo na državnoj razini koje bi bilo nadležno za doktorsko obrazovanje, odnosno obrazovanje i razvoj uopšte. Umjesto toga, ovu oblast koordinira Ministarstvo civilnih poslova, kao što je slučaj i u francuskom govornom području Belgije (Valonija).

## 2. DOKTORSKI PROGRAMI NA EKONOMSKOM FAKULTETU U SARAJEVU

Doktorske studije na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Sarajevu (EFSA), u skladu sa Bolonjskim konceptom i u okviru zajedničkog Tempus projekta saradnje sa Univerzitetom u Beču i Univerzitetom u Ljubljani, će biti organizovane u obliku sljedeća dva tipa doktorskih programa:

1. **PhD – doktor nauka sa dva moguća područja specijalizacije: ekonomija i menadžment/business.** Ovo je akademski, redovni studijski program zasnovan na istraživačkom radu, koji traje tri godine i nosi 180 ECTS kredita.
2. **DBA – doktor poslovnog upravljanja.** DBA program ili *Executive Doctorate* je vanredni doktorski program koji se bazira na praktičnoj primjeni (profesionalni doktorat). Ovaj program obuhvata primijenjenu poslovnu ekonomiju/poslovno upravljanje i također traje tri godine te nosi 180 ECTS kredita.

EFSA - PORTFOLIO BOLONJSKIH PROGRAMA



### 3. NAUČNO-ISTRAŽIVAČKI DOKTORSKI PROGRAM (PhD PROGRAM)

#### 3.1. UVOD

Cilj PhD programa iz oblasti ekonomije i menadžmenta/businessa je da pripreme kandidata za nastavne i istraživačke pozicije u akademskim institucijama koje se bave ekonomijom i businessom. Programi trebaju obezbijediti čvrstu teorijsku podlogu u odabranom području specijalizacije (ekonomija, menadžment/business), kao i odgovarajuće istraživačke sposobnosti.

Da bi ispunio uslove PhD programa, kandidat mora uspješno okončati sedam predmeta prema sistemu kontinuiranog ocjenjivanja rada, koji se već primjenjuje na dodiplomskom i postdiplomskom - master programu, nakon čega slijedi izrada i odbrana doktorske teze.

Nastavni dio PhD programa se sastoji od sljedećih sadržaja:<sup>1</sup>

- a) dva predmeta iz metodologije istraživanja (Metode istraživanja I, Metode istraživanja II);
- b) dva ili tri izborna predmeta iz odabranog područja studija (smjerski izborni predmet);
- c) dva ili tri izborna predmeta iz ostalih oblasti;
- d) tri seminara;
- e) istraživački članak.

Svi predmeti se moraju uspješno okončati u roku od najviše dvije godine.

---

<sup>1</sup> Broj sati se određuje prema sljedećoj šemi:

- Redovni predmeti (Metode istraživanja, obavezni predmeti, izborni predmeti): 30 sati - predavanja + 30 sati – problemska nastava + 180 sati - samostalno učenje
- Rad na disertaciji: 1 ECTS = 25 sati samostalnog rada
- Seminari: 1 ECTS = 25 sati samostalnog rada

### 3.2. PhD PROGRAM IZ EKONOMIJE

#### Nastavni plan:

##### Prva godina:

Metode istraživanja I (Ekonometrija)	10	Smjerski izborni predmet	10
Napredna mikroekonomija	10	Napredna makroekonomija	10
Rad na disertaciji	10	Rad na disertaciji	10
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Druga godina:

Metode istraživanja II	10	Izborni predmet	10
Smjerski izborni predmet	10		
Rad na disertaciji	5	Rad na disertaciji	15
Seminar – prijedlog disertacije	5	Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Treća godina:

Rad na disertaciji	25	Rad na disertaciji	25
Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5	Odbrana disertacije	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Raspodjela ECTS kredita:

Predmeti	- 70 ECTS
Rad na disertaciji	- 90 ECTS
Seminari	- 15 ECTS
Odbrana	- 5 ECTS
Ukupno:	- 180 ECTS

Studenti biraju izborne predmete uz saglasnost mentora i rukovodioca doktorskog programa.

U nastavku je data lista predmeta koje studenti mogu izabrati u okviru predmeta Metode istraživanja II u oba programa:

1. Filozofija nauke
2. Metodologija istraživanja
3. Kvalitativne i kvantitativne metode istraživanja
4. Izgradnja i optimizacija modela
5. Multivarijacijska poslovna statistika
6. Ekonometrija panel podataka
7. Kvalitativne metode istraživanja
8. Modeliranje strukturnih jednačina
9. Ekonometrija vremenskih serija
10. Eksperimentalne i simulacijske metode
11. Teorija igara

Glavni predmeti – područja specijalizacije iz oblasti ekonomije:

1. Ekonomija
2. Međunarodna ekonomija
3. Razvojna i tranzicijska ekonomija
4. Ekonomija javnog sektora
5. Ekonomija evropskih integracija
6. Novac i finansije
7. Kvantitativna ekonomija

Napomena: navedeni predmeti se ne moraju održavati svake akademske godine.

Izborni predmeti, kako smjerski tako i ostali izborni predmeti, će se nuditi na godišnjoj osnovi, uz potvrdu mreže doktorskih programa. Uz saglasnost koordinatora i/ili savjetnika dokorskog programa, student može odabrati izborne predmete predviđene za Master nivo, u zavisnosti od svog profila.

Izborni predmeti:

1. Primijenjena ekonometrija
2. Okolinska politika i ekonomija okoliša
3. Business, vlada i društvo
4. Ekonomija tranzicije
5. Globalizacija svjetske ekonomije
6. Istorija ekonomske misli
7. Međunarodne finansije
8. Ekonomija BiH
9. Ekonomija i menadžment javne uprave
10. Komparativne ekonomske teorije
11. Regionalna ekonomska analiza
12. Konkurentnost, industrijske performanse i ekonomski rast
13. Ekonomija svijeta
14. Ekonomija inovacija
15. Pitanja održivog razvoja
16. ....



### 3.3. PhD PROGRAM U OBLASTI BUSINESSA

#### Nastavni plan:

##### Prva godina:

Metode istraživanja I (kvantitativne i kvalitativne metode istraživanja)	10	Smjerski izborni predmet	10
Analiza odlučivanja	10	Smjerski izborni predmet	10
Rad na disertaciji	10	Rad na disertaciji	10
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Druga godina:

Metode istraživanja II	10	Izborni predmet	10
Smjerski izborni predmet	10		
Rad na disertaciji	5	Rad na disertaciji	15
Seminar – prijedlog disertacije	5	Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Treća godina:

Rad na disertaciji	25	Rad na disertaciji	25
Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5	Odbrana disertacije	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Raspodjela ECTS kredita:

Predmeti	- 70 ECTS
Rad na disertaciji	- 90 ECTS
Seminari	- 15 ECTS
Odbrana	- 5 ECTS
<b>Ukupno:</b>	<b>- 180 ECTS</b>

Studenti biraju izborne predmete uz saglasnost mentora i rukovodioca doktorskog programa. Izborne predmete je moguće birati između svih predmeta u datoj akademskoj godini, uključujući predmete iz metoda istraživanja.

U nastavku je data lista predmeta koje studenti mogu izabrati u okviru predmeta Metode istraživanja II u oba programa (ekonomija, business):

1. Filozofija nauke
2. Metodologija istraživanja
3. Kvalitativne i kvantitativne metode istraživanja
4. Izgradnja i optimizacija modela
5. Multivarijacijska poslovna statistika
6. Ekonometrija panel podataka
7. Kvalitativne metode istraživanja
8. Modeliranje strukturnih jednačina
9. Ekonometrija vremenskih serija
10. Eksperimentalne i simulacijske metode
11. Teorija igara

Glavni predmeti – područja specijalizacije:

1. Ekonomika poslovanja
2. Menadžment i organizacija
3. Marketing
4. Finansijski menadžment
5. Menadžment informacionih tehnologija
6. Informacioni sistemi u menadžmentu
7. Međunarodni business
8. Računovodstvo i revizija
9. Poduzetništvo
10. Menadžment inovacija
11. Turizam
12. Poslovno pravo
13. Strateški menadžment
14. Menadžment ljudskih resursa

Napomena: navedeni predmeti se ne moraju održavati svake akademske godine.

Izborni predmeti:

1. Napredna ekonomika poslovanja
2. Teorija marketinga
3. Teorija ponašanja potrošača
4. Strateški marketing menadžment
5. Napredna teorija i menadžment računovodstva
6. Napredni finansijski menadžment
7. Teorija finansija, finansijskih tržišta i institucija
8. Korporativne strategije
9. Teorija organizacije i menadžmenta
10. Napredni menadžment ljudskih resursa
11. Napredna poslovna statistika
12. Napredni informacioni sistemimi u menadžmentu
13. Napredni menadžment informacionih tehnologija
14. Napredno poslovno pravo
15. Usmjereno čitanje u menadžmentu
16. Teorija mreža
17. ...

#### **4. PRIJEM STUDENATA I AKADEMSKA PRAVILA**

##### **4.1. USLOVI PRIJEMA I KRITERIJI ZA IZBOR:**

Prijemni ispit se sastoji od usmenog ispita (70%) i prethodnog akademskog uspjeha (30%) i raspisuje se svake godine krajem juna.

##### **4.2. MINIMUM USLOVA:**

- a) Minimalna prosječna ocjena 8 (C) ili ekvivalentna vrijednost.
- b) Dokaz o poznavanju engleskog jezika.
- c) Dva pisma preporuke.

##### **4.3. PREDUSLOVI:**

###### **Za oba programa:**

Studenti koji su završili program drugog ciklusa (Master nivo po Bolonjskom sistemu) ili magistarski studij po predbolonjskom sistemu.

- a) Za PhD program iz ekonomije:

Studenti koji nisu stekli zvanje MSc na fakultetu ekonomije ili poslovne ekonomije moraju položiti i dva preduslovna predmeta: Mikroekonomija i Makroekonomija.

- b) Za PhD Program iz menadžmenta/businessa

Studenti koji nisu stekli zvanje MSc na fakultetu ekonomije ili poslovne ekonomije moraju položiti i dva preduslovna predmeta, i to Uvod u business (obavezni) i jedan izborni predmet sa sljedeće liste:

- Marketing
- Menadžment
- Računovodstvo
- Finansije
- Međunarodni business
- Preduzetništvo
- Poslovna informatika

#### **4.4. ZAHTJEVI STUDIJA**

Predloženi akademski program zahtijeva od studenta da ispuni sve predviđene akademske obaveze. Uspjeh studenta se ocjenjuje kroz različite oblike ispitivanja i samostalnih zadataka. Odmah po upisu na doktorski studij, na prijedlog rukovodioca doktorskog studija, Komisija za doktorske studije dodjeljuje svakom studentu mentora. Iako se pri tome u najvećoj mogućoj mjeri uvažavaju želje studenta, mentor se prije svega određuje u zavisnosti od odabranog područja studija i planova studenta u pogledu daljeg rada. Pored mentora, Komisija za doktorski studij imenuje i dva člana Komisije za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije. Mentor usmjerava studenta prilikom odabira oblika studijskog rada i kreiranja prijedloga disertacije (istraživačkog projekta) u toku prve godine. Student podnosi ovaj prijedlog Komisiji za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije na kraju trećeg semestra i javno ga prezentira u okviru akademskog seminara. Da bi nastavio doktorski studij i upisao drugu godinu, student mora steći 20 ECTS kredita od obaveznih predmeta.

U drugoj i trećoj godini, student doktorskog studija je obavezan da prisustvuje svim istraživačkim seminarima. Od studenta se očekuje da aktivno učestvuje na akademskim konferencijama odgovarajućeg ranga. Student mora steći 10 ECTS poena od obaveznih predmeta (Metode istraživanja II) u toku druge godine kao uslov za nastavak programa u trećoj godini. Prije same odbrane disertacije, student mora imati svih 70 ECTS poena iz organiziranih oblika doktorskog studija i ispuniti zahtjeve u pogledu članaka. Nakon upisa u treću godinu, članovi Komisije za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije se po pravilu imenuju za članove Komisije za ocjenu disertacije, u okviru koje mentor zadržava svoju ulogu. Najmanje jedan član Komisije za ocjenu disertacije ne može biti zaposlen na UNSA, te bi po mogućnosti trebao biti sa akademske institucije koja je članica mreže doktorskog programa. Najmanje dva puta u toku druge i treće godine, student doktorskih studija je obavezan detaljno informisati (ako je moguće usmeno i pismeno) ostala dva člana Komisije o svom radu na disertaciji i ostvarenim rezultatima. Uloga druga dva člana komisije je da daju kritičke osvrte, komentare i sugestije na rad kandidata. Svi ovi komentari se upućuju i mentoru.

**Obaveza u pogledu istraživačkog rada:** istraživački rad (članak) treba biti objavljen ili prihvaćen za objavljivanje prije same odbrane. Fakultet je dužan da odredi listu relevantnih časopisa. Ovaj članak će ujedno biti i poglavlje u disertaciji.

#### **4.5 DOKTORSKA DISERTACIJA**

Doktorska disertacija treba biti izrađena na jedna od sljedeća dva načina. Prvi je doktorska disertacija kao zbirka objavljenih članaka, članaka prihvaćenih za objavljivanje, pri čemu objavljeni materijal predstavlja zbirku akademskog materijala u određenoj oblasti sa svojim uvodom i zaključkom. Drugi način je doktorska disertacija u obliku monografije sa opsežnom i detaljnom obradom određenog problemskog područja.

#### **4.6. AKADEMSKE KVALIFIKACIJE**

Da bi uspješno završio doktorski program, student mora ispuniti sve akademske obaveze predviđene programom, te uspješno odbraniti doktorsku tezu. Nakon što ispuni sve obaveze iz nastavnog plana i programa i istraživačkog rada, student dokorskog programa ekonomije i businessa stiže zvanje *doktor nauka - znanosti/doktorica nauka - znanosti* (Doctor of Philosophy, Ph.D.).

5. DBA PROGRAM (DOKTORAT IZ POSLOVNOG UPRAVLJANJA,  
PROFESIONALNI DOKTORAT)

5.1. NASTAVNI PLAN:

*Prva godina:*

Metode istraživanja (kvantitativne i kvalitativne metode istraživanja)	10	Smjerski izborni predmet	10
Smjerski izborni predmet	10	Smjerski izborni predmet	10
Rad na disertaciji	10	Rad na disertaciji	10
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

*Druga godina:*

Izborni predmet	10	Izborni predmet	10
Smjerski izborni predmet	10		
Rad na disertaciji	5	Rad na disertaciji	15
Seminar – prijedlog disertacije	5	Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

*Treća godina:*

Rad na disertaciji	25	Rad na disertaciji	25
Seminar – izvještaj o napretku	5	Odbrana disertacije	5
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>30</b>

Predmeti	- 70 ECTS
Rad na disertaciji	- 90 ECTS
Seminari	- 15 ECTS
Odbrana	- 5 ECTS
Ukupno:	- 180 ECTS

Studenti biraju izborne predmete sa liste svih predmeta koji se nude u toku akademske godine, uključujući i metode istraživanja.

## **5.2. USLOVI PRIJEMA I KRITERIJI ZA IZBOR:**

Prijemni ispit se sastoji od usmenog ispita (70%) i prethodnog akademskog uspjeha (30%) i raspisuje se svake godine krajem juna.

## **5.3. MINIMUM USLOVA:**

- a) MSc ili MBA nivo.
- b) Dokaz o poznavanju engleskog jezika.
- c) Dva pisma preporuke.
- d) Tri godine radnog iskustva.

## **5.4. PREDUSLOVI:**

Studenti koji nisu stekli zvanje MSc na fakultetu ekonomije ili poslovne ekonomije morju položiti i dva preduslovna predmeta, i to Uvod u business (obavezni) i jedan izborni predmet sa sljedeće liste:

- Marketing
- Menadžment
- Računovodstvo
- Finansije
- Međunarodni business
- Preduzetništvo
- Poslovna informatika

## **5.5. ZAHTJEVI STUDIJA**

Predloženi akademski program zahtijeva od studenta da ispuni sve predviđene akademske obaveze. Uspjeh studenta se ocjenjuje kroz različite oblike ispitivanja i samostalnih zadataka. Odmah po upisu na doktorski studij, na prijedlog rukovodioca doktorskog studija, Komisija za doktorske studije dodjeljuje svakom studentu mentora. Iako se pri tome u najvećoj mogućoj mjeri uvažavaju želje studenta, mentor se prije svega određuje u zavisnosti od odabranog područja studija i planova studenta u pogledu daljeg rada. Pored mentora, Komisija za doktorski studij imenuje i dva člana Komisije za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije. Mentor usmjerava studenta prilikom odabira oblika studijskog rada i kreiranja prijedloga disertacije (istraživačkog projekta) u toku prve godine. Student podnosi ovaj prijedlog Komisiji za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije na kraju trećeg semestra i javno ga prezentira u okviru akademskog seminara. Da bi nastavio doktorski studij i upisao drugu godinu, student mora steći 20 ECTS kredita od obaveznih predmeta.

U drugoj i trećoj godini, student doktorskog studija je obavezan da prisustvuje svim istraživačkim seminarima. Student mora steći 10 ECTS poena od obaveznih predmeta u toku druge godine kao uslov za nastavak programa. Nakon upisa u treću godinu, članovi Komisije za ocjenu prijedloga disertacije se po pravilu imenuju za članove Komisije za



ocjenu disertacije, u okviru koje mentor zadržava svoju ulogu. Najmanje jedan član Komisije za ocjenu disertacije ne može biti zaposlen na UNSA, te bi po mogućnosti trebao biti sa akademske institucije koja je članica mreže doktorskog programa. Najmanje dva puta u toku druge i treće godine, student doktorskih studija je obavezan detaljno informisati (ako je moguće usmeno i pismeno) ostala dva člana Komisije o svom radu na disertaciji i ostvarenim rezultatima. Uloga druga dva člana komisije je da daju kritičke osvrte, komentare i sugestije na rad kandidata. Svi ovi komentari se upućuju i mentoru.

#### **5.6. DOKTORSKA DISERTACIJA**

DBA disertacija treba biti izrađena na jedan od sljedeća dva načina: prvi oblik je zbirka objavljenih članaka, članaka prihvaćenih za objavljivanje, pri čemu objavljeni materijal ili studije slučaja predstavljaju zbirku akademskog materijala u određenoj oblasti sa svojim uvodom i zaključkom. Drugi način je doktorska disertacija u obliku monografije sa opsežnom i detaljnom obradom određenog problemskog područja.

#### **5.7. AKADEMSKE KVALIFIKACIJE**

Da bi uspješno završio doktorski program, student mora ispuniti sve akademske obaveze predviđene programom, te uspješno odbraniti doktorsku tezu. Nakon što ispuni sve obaveze iz nastavnog plana i programa i istraživačkog rada, student DBA doktorskog programa stiče zvanje *doktor poslovnog upravljanja* (Doctor of Business Administration“ (DBA).

#### **5.8. GLAVNI PREDMETI – PODRUČJA SPECIJALIZACIJE NA DBA**

- Računovodstvo i revizija
- Opšti menadžment
- Finansijski menadžment
- Marketing menadžment
- Menadžment ljudskih resursa
- Operacijski menadžment
- Menadžment informacionih tehnologija
- Informacioni sistemi u menadžmentu
- Međunarodni business
- Poduzetništvo
- Bankarstvo
- Osiguranje
- Menadžerska ekonomija
- Poslovno pravo
- Turizam

### **5.9. IZBORNI PREDMETI:**

1. Napredne marketinške komunikacije
2. Strateški marketing menadžment
3. Napredno marketing istraživanje
4. Napredna ekonomika poslovanja
5. Napredno troškovno računovodstvo
6. Napredni finansijski menadžment
7. Napredno menadžersko računovodstvo
8. Finansijska tržišta i institucije
9. Korporativne strategije
10. Napredni menadžment ljudskih resursa
11. Napredne metode poslovne statistike
12. Napredni informacioni sistemimi u menadžmentu
13. Napredni menadžment informacionih tehnologija
14. Napredno poslovno pravo
15. Usmjereno čitanje u poslovnoj administraciji
16. Teorija mreža
17. ...

## 6. NASTAVNI PROGRAM

### A) PREDMETI IZ METODOLOGIJE ISTRAŽIVANJA

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: FILOZOFIJA NAUKE</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet pruža kako teoretski pregled temelja (filozofije) nauke, tako i praktični uvod u primijenjenu nauku i stvaranje znanja.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Predmet predstavlja nadogradnju modula Filozofija i istorija istraživanja u ekonomiji i poslovnoj ekonomiji.		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>U prvom dijelu se istražuje šta je to nauka, koji su njeni ciljevi, šta ona predstavlja, kako funkcioniše, koje su njene granice i osnovne pretpostavke o znanju, metodama, svijetu itd. Detaljnije se istražuju procesi nastanka naučnog znanja/modela; počevši od fenomena interesa, preko procesa posmatranja, mjerenja, interpretiranja podataka, primjene statističkih metoda, postavljanja hipoteza, oblikovanja naučnih modela/teorija, stvaranja pretpostavki i eksperimentalnih konstrukcija, sve do konačne "manipulacije" fenomena interesa putem eksperimenta (ili simulacije). Ovi procesi znanja se sagledavaju iz perspektive discipline koja se izučava i predmeta istraživanja. Otkrićemo kako epistemološki status (naučnog) znanja koje nastaje kao rezultat nije baš jasan, te ćemo posljedično morati preispitati klasične koncepte nauke, kao npr. da nam nauka daje pravu i objektivnu sliku svijeta, da je nauka neovisna od posmatrača i kulturoloških uticaja itd. Kao moguća rješenja biće razmatrani alternativni koncepti, kao što su Kuhnove naučne paradigme, perspektiva konstruktivizma i drugi.</p> <p>Drugi dio modula se bavi ključnim procesom u nauci: kreiranjem (radikalno) novog znanja. Studenti će u interdisciplinarnim timovima raditi na praktičnom projektu kreiranja znanja. Cilj ovog projekta je savladati najsavremenije tehnike kreiranja znanja (i dobiti teoretsku podlogu), kao što su dijalog, refleksija, <i>world café</i>, stvaranje eksplicitnih i implicitnih pretpostavki, teorija <i>U/ presencing</i>, različiti modusi dubinskog posmatranja, generativni intervjui, dubinsko znanje/razumijevanje, itd. Ovaj dio modula ima za cilj sticanje praktičnog iskustva iz socio-epistemološkog procesa/tehnologije kreiranja (radikalno) novog (naučnog) znanja u interdisciplinarnom i kontekstu saradnje.</p>		

<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>	
<b>Opis</b>	
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Glavni didaktički cilj ovog predmeta je učenje putem skupnog generiranja, razmjene, posredovanja i kreiranja (novog) znanja. Koristi se široka lepeza didaktičkih elemenata koji su izuzetno dobro ukomponovani kako bi se postigli nastavni ciljevi predmeta. Neki od ovih instrumenata su:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– priprema prezentacija i ukupnih didaktičkih konstrukcija za pojedinačne sadržaje,</li> <li>– dubinsko čitanje tekstova,</li> <li>– skupna (kolaborativna) konstrukcija znanja uz pomoć <i>face-to-face</i> tehnike i tehnike virtuelnog znanja,</li> <li>– tehnike posmatranja, dubinsko posmatranje,</li> <li>– generativni intervju (generative interview), afirmativni intervju (appreciative interview),</li> <li>– učešće u kreiranju (radikalno novog) znanja,</li> <li>– elementi <i>coachinga</i>,</li> <li>– dijalog,</li> <li>– otkrivanje, istraživanje i posredovanje skrivenih pretpostavki i mentalnih modela.</li> </ul> <p>Sve navedene metode će uključivati prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>
<b>Opis</b>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih i grupnih zadataka, pismenog ispita i seminarskog rada (nacrt prijedloga doktorske disertacije).
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Braybrooke, David (1986). <i>Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Prentice Hall.</li> <li>2. Flyvbjerg, Bent (2001). <i>Making Social Science Matter: Why Social Inquiry Fails and How It Can Succeed Again</i>. Cambridge.</li> <li>3. Hollis, Martin (1994). <i>The Philosophy of Social Science: An Introduction</i>. Cambridge.</li> <li>4. Little, Daniel (1991). <i>Varieties of Social Explanation: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Westview Press.</li> <li>5. Rosenberg, Alexander (1995). <i>Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Westview Harper Collins.</li> </ol>

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: METODOLOGIJA ISTRAŽIVANJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1.CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Cilj predmeta je da razvije sposobnost planiranja i obavljanja metodološki ispravnog i po praksu relevantnog empirijskog istraživanja u businessu i ekonomiji. Studenti trebaju steći solidnu osnovu za rad na samostalnim i skupnim istraživačkim projektima, te naučiti da se kao informirani korisnici služe rezultatima istraživanja koje prezentiraju i/ili objave drugi (npr. drugi naučni radnici i istraživačke institucije, vladine institucije, mediji).</p> <p>Nastavni rezultati:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Unapređenje opšteg i specifičnog znanja u oblasti metodologije istraživanja.</li> <li>– Unapređenje softverskog znanja.</li> </ul> <p>Dalje usavršavanje vještina debatiranja, pisanja i prezentacije.</p>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Predmet je nadogradnja modula Filozofija i istorija istraživanja u ekonomiji i poslovnoj ekonomiji.		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poslovno i ekonomsko istraživanje u širem naučnom kontekstu.</li> <li>2. Konceptualni osnovi istraživanja u ekonomiji i poslovnoj ekonomiji: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Koncepti, definicije, teorije i modeli.</li> <li>– Pristupi, strategije i forme istraživanja.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Etika istraživanja u teoriji i praksi.</li> <li>4. Mjerenje u businessu i ekonomiji: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Teorija mjerenja.</li> <li>– Nivoi mjerenja.</li> <li>– Pouzdanost i validnost.</li> <li>– Mjerenje u kvantitativnom i kvalitativnom istraživanju.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Tipologije podataka i kvalitet podataka.</li> <li>6. Pretraživanje sekundarnih podataka: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Izvori sekundarnih podataka.</li> <li>– Tehnike pretraživanja i vrednovanja.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Prikupljanje primarnih podataka: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Opservacijske studije.</li> <li>– Eksperimentalne studije.</li> <li>– Ankete.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Uzorkovanje: pristupi i strategije.</li> <li>9. Analitičke metode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Tipologije.</li> <li>– Kvantitativna analiza u businessu i ekonomiji.</li> <li>– Kvalitativna analiza u businessu i ekonomiji.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

	<p>10. Priprema izvještaja istraživanja:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Teorija i praksa efikasnog pismenog komuniciranja rezultata istraživanja.</li> </ul> <p>Teorija i praksa efikasnog usmenog komuniciranja rezultata istraživanja.</p>
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>	
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	<p>Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih i grupnih zadataka, pismenog ispita i seminarskog rada (nacrt prijedloga doktorske disertacije).</p>
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frankfort-Nachmias Chava and Nachmias David (2000): Research Methods in the Social Sciences. New York: Worth Publishers.</li> <li>2. Greenfield Tony, ed. (2003): Research Methods for Postgraduates. London: Arnold.</li> </ol>

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: KVALITATIVNO I KVANTITATIVNO ISTRAŽIVANJE</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Cilj predmeta je da razvije sposobnost planiranja i obavljanja metodološki ispravnog i po praksu relevantnog empirijskog istraživanja kvalitativne prirode.</p> <p>Nastavni rezultati:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sposobnost primjene relevantnih tehnika kvalitativnog i kvantitativnog prikupljanja i analize podataka.</li> <li>– Unapređenje softverskog znanja u svrhu rješavanja praktičnih problema u businessu.</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Potrebno predznanje obuhvata osnove statistike, uzorkovanja i statističkog zaključivanja, prikupljanja podataka, linearne regresijske analize.		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teoretske osnove kvalitativnog istraživanja</li> <li>2. Istorija i etika kvalitativnog istraživanja</li> <li>3. Kvalitativno istraživanje u praksi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Tipologije pristupa i metoda</li> <li>– Fenomenologija</li> <li>– Strukturalna analiza</li> <li>– Opservacijske studije</li> <li>– Studije slučaja</li> <li>– Ostale tehnike i pristupi</li> <li>– Specifičnosti kvalitativnog istraživanja u okviru specijalizacije doktorskog programa.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Kvalitativna analiza podataka</li> <li>5. Vjerovatnoća i statistika <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vjerovatnoća i distribucije vjerovatnoće</li> <li>– Teorija distribucije uzorkovanja</li> <li>– Teorija statističkog zaključivanja</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Kvantitativna analiza podataka: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multivarijantna analiza podataka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Glavne komponente</li> <li>o Faktorska analiza</li> <li>o Diskriminacijska analiza</li> <li>o Cluster analiza</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Procjena maksimalne vjerodostojnosti</li> <li>– Opšti linearni modeli (GLM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o ANOVA i ACOVA</li> <li>o Logit i probit modeli</li> <li>o Multinomijalna i ordinalna logistička regresija</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Hijerarhijski (multinivo) modeli</li> <li>– Strukturalno modeliranje</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Analiza mreže <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mrežna »deskriptivna« statistika</li> <li>○ Block modelling</li> <li>○ Stohastički modeli statičkih i dinamičkih mreža</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Ostale metode u zavisnosti od specifičnih potreba studenata i napredaka u metodologiji.</li> </ul>
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>	
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih i grupnih zadataka, projekta kvalitativne i projekta kvantitativne prirode.
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bentz, V. M. and Shapiro, J. J. (1998): Mindful Inquiry in Social Research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>2. Coffey, A., and Atkinson, P. (1996): Making Sense of Qualitative Data: Complementary Research Strategies. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>3. Dobson A. J.: An Introduction to Generalized Linear Models, 2002, Chapman&amp;Hall.</li> <li>4. Hair, Tatham, Anderson, Black: Multivariate Data Analysis, 1998, PrenticeHall</li> <li>5. Hogg, Tanis: Probability and Statistical Inference, 2001, Prentice-Hall.</li> <li>6. Doreian, Ferligoj, Batagelj: Generalized Blockmodelling.</li> <li>7. Eliason S.R.: Maximum Likelihood Estimation: Logic and Practice, 1993, Sage.</li> <li>8. Gummesson Evert (2000): Qualitative Methods in Management Research. Thousand Oaks: Sage.</li> <li>9. Kaplan D.: Structural equation modelling: foundations and extensions, 2000, Sage.</li> <li>10. Maxwell Joseph A. (2005): Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>11. Snijders T.A.B., Bosker R.: Multinivo Analysis, 1999, Sage.</li> </ol>



<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: IZGRADNJA I OPTIMIZACIJA MODELA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Ovaj predmet je usmjeren na aplikacije i obuhvata modeliranje velikih sistema u oblasti donošenja odluka i optimizaciju tih sistema pomoću najsavremenijih optimizacijskih alata. Aplikacijska domena uključuje: planiranje prevoza i logistike, klasifikaciju uzoraka i obrada slike, rudarenje podataka, strukturalni dizajn, planiranje (scheduling) u velikim sistemima, upravljanje dostavnim lancem, finansijski inženjering, te planiranje telekomunikacijskih sistema. Alati i tehnike modeliranja obuhvataju linearnu, mrežnu, diskretnu i nelinearnu optimizaciju, heurističke metode, analizu osjetljivosti i "post-optimality" analizu, metode dekompozicije za velike sisteme, te stohastičku optimizaciju.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	Ovaj modul predstavlja računalni i aplikacijski uvod u modeliranje velikih sistema u širokoj paleti donošenja odluka i optimizaciju tih sistema pomoću najsavremenijeg optimizacijskog softvera. Aplikacijske domene uključuju planiranje prevoza i logistike, klasifikaciju uzoraka, strukturalni dizajn, finansijski inženjering, te planiranje telekomunikacijskih sistema. Alati i tehnike modeliranja obuhvataju linearnu, mrežnu, diskretnu i nelinearnu optimizaciju, heurističke metode, analizu osjetljivosti i "post-optimality" analizu, metode dekompozicije za velike sisteme, i stohastičku optimizaciju. Predmet se fokusira na računalne aspekte razvoja i rješavanja velikih optimizacijskih modela.		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih i grupnih zadataka, pismenog ispita i seminarskog rada (nacrt prijedloga doktorske disertacije).		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bertsimas, D., and J. Tsitsiklis. <i>Introduction to Linear Optimization</i>. Belmont, MA: Athena Scientific, 1997. ISBN: 1886529191.</li> <li>2. Van Hentenryck, Pascal. <i>The OPL Optimization Programming Language</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999. ISBN: 0262720302.</li> </ol>		
<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: MULTIVARIJACIJSKA POSLOVNA STATISTIKA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>

<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>	<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>		
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Razumijevanje principa odabranih tehnika multivarijacijske poslovne statistike</li> <li>– Primjena ovih tehnika u naučnom radu</li> <li>– Praktična primjena ovih tehnika u projektu analize podataka</li> </ul>	
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>Predmet se sastoji iz tri dijela. U prvom dijelu se predstavljaju teoretski principi odabranih multivarijacijskih tehnika. S obzirom da predavanja ne mogu obuhvatiti sav materijal, potrebno je pročitati i relevantna poglavlja iz literature. U drugom dijelu se od polaznika očekuje da prezentiraju naučni članak u kojem je upotrijebljena jedna ili više multivarijacijskih tehnika (polusemestralne prezentacije). U trećem dijelu, polaznici obavljaju praktični projekat analize podataka sa datim setom podataka. U analizi podataka koristi se SPSS paket. Pismeni seminarski radovi se moraju predati najkasnije sedam dana prije završne prezentacije.</p>	
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>		
<i>Opis</i>		
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>	
<i>Opis</i>		
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seminarski rad</li> <li>– Polusemestralna prezentacija (članak)</li> <li>– Završna prezentacija (projekat)</li> </ul>	
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hair, J.F.Jr., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L. (2006): Multivariate Data Analysis, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., Prentice Hall</li> <li>2. [Dopunska literatura: Backhaus, K., Erichson, B., Plinke, W., Weiber, R. (2006): Multivariate Analysemethoden, 11. Aufl., Springer</li> </ol>	

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMETRIJA PANEL PODATAKA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Ovaj predmet pruža teoretski i empirijski pregled ekonometrijskih tehnika koje se mogu primijeniti u proučavanju panel podataka. Panel podaci predstavljaju udružene rezultate praćenja reprezentativnog uzorka, odnosno presjeka određenih kategorija kao što su pojedinci, domaćinstva, kompanije, države, zemlje itd. Broj ukupnih opažanja po jedinici ne mora biti jednak, ali u tom slučaju može doći do drugih komplikacija. Teoretsko razmatranje ekonometrijskih tehnika će, gdje god je to moguće, biti ilustrirano empirijskim studijama u kojima se koriste te tehnike.</p> <p><b>Nastavni ciljevi/rezultati</b></p> <p>Ovaj predmet stimulira sticanje znanja na razne načine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sposobnost procjene prednosti i nedostataka panel podataka u poređenju sa drugim strukturama podataka</li> <li>– Razumijevanje ekonometrijskih tehnika kod panel podataka</li> <li>– Sposobnost primjene ovih tehnika na podatke u odgovarajućim uslovima</li> <li>– Upoznavanje sa aplikacijama u različitim oblastima ekonomije</li> <li>– Unapređenje vještina prezentacije i pisanja</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>Uvod  Dinamički model panel podataka  Nebalansirani modeli panel podataka  Posebne teme  Ograničene zavisne varijable  Nestacionarni podaci</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode podrazumijevaju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seminarski rad</li> <li>– Polusemestralna prezentacija (članak)</li> <li>– Završna prezentacija (projekat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 procenata</li> <li>30 procenata</li> <li>30 procenata</li> </ul>	

<p><b>3. LITERATURA</b></p>	<p><b>Obavezna literatura</b>  Badi H. Baltagi, <i>Econometric Analysis of Panel Data</i>, Chichester, UK: John Wiley &amp; Sons, 2005.</p> <p><b>Ostali korisni materijali</b>  Literatura koja može biti od pomoći studentima u izučavanju ekonometrije panel podataka. Spisak literature se eksplicitno odnosi na neke od ovih materijala:  Greene, W., <i>Econometric Analysis</i>, 5th ed., Prentice Hall, 2003.  Hsiao, C., <i>Analysis of Panel Data</i>, Cambridge University Press, 1st ed., 1986, 2nd ed., 2004.  Wooldridge, J., <i>Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data</i>, MIT Press, 1999  Arellano, M., and B. Honore, "Panel Data Models: Some Recent Developments." In J. Heckman and E. Leamer, eds., <i>Handbook of Econometrics</i>, Volume 5, Chapter 53, North Holland, 2001.  Preporučuje se čitanje sljedećih članaka:  B. Baltagi and J. Griffin (1983). "Gasoline demand in the OECD: an application of pooling and testing procedures." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 22, 117-137.  B. Baltagi, J. Griffin and W. Xiong (2000) "To pool or not to pool: Homogeneous versus heterogeneous estimators applied to cigarette demand." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>, 82 (1), 117-126.  B. Baltagi and D. Levin (1992). "Cigarette taxation: raising revenues and reducing consumption." <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i>, 3, 321-335.  B. Baltagi and N. Pinnoi (1995). "Public capital stock and state productivity growth: further evidence for an error components model." <i>Empirical Economics</i>, 20, 351-359.  C. Cornwell and P. Rupert (1988). "Efficient estimation with panel data: an empirical comparison of instrumental variable estimators." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 3, 149-155.  D. Harrison and D. Rubinfeld (1978). "Hedonic housing prices and the demand for clean air." <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Management</i>, 5, 81-102.  A. Munnell (1990). "Why has productivity declined? Productivity and public investment." <i>New England Economic Review</i>, 3-22.</p>
-----------------------------	--

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: KVALITATIVNE METODE ISTRAŽIVANJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Predmet uvodi kvalitativne pristupe u prikupljanju i analizi podataka i ima za cilj da studentima posreduje znanje i sposobnost osmišljavanja kvalitativnog i intergriranog (kvalitativno-kvantitativnog) istraživanja.</p> <p>Počev od teoretske podloge koja će biti predstavljena na početku modula, polaznici će tokom semestra proći kroz cijeli kvalitativni istraživački projekat. Pored toga, studenti će moći raspravljati o pitanjima i praktičnim problemima sa kojima se susreću tokom vlastitog doktorskog istraživanja.</p>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>Počev od teoretske podloge koja će biti predstavljena na početku modula, polaznici će tokom semestra proći kroz cijeli kvalitativni istraživački projekat. Pored toga, studenti će moći raspravljati o pitanjima i praktičnim problemima sa kojima se susreću tokom vlastitog doktorskog istraživanja.</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	<p>U zavisnosti od faze u kojoj se nalazi njihov doktorski projekat, studenti mogu izabrati jedan od sljedećih zadataka (2.000 – 2.500 riječi) koje su u obavezi da predaju.</p> <p>1. Sažetak članaka: Ako je izrada disertacije u ranoj fazi, napraviti sažetak tri članka o istraživanju primjenjujući kvalitativnu (ili kombinovanu) metodologiju istraživanja na svoje polje istraživanja.</p> <p>2. Metodološko poglavlje: Ako je student u odmakloj fazi pisanja svoje disertacije, predstaviti u glavnim crtama svoju disertaciju, opisujući kako se kvalitativna metodologija istraživanja intergrira u vlastiti doktorski istraživački projekat.</p> <p><b>Istraživački projekat</b></p> <p>Cilj istraživačkog projekta je obaviti kvalitativno istraživanje pod vodstvom jednog od predavača. U zavisnosti od faze u izradi disertacije, studenti rade sa vlastitim kvalitativnim podacima ili</p>		

	<p>podacima koje im obezbijedi predavač.</p> <p>Rezultat ovog istraživačkog projekta je izvještaj o obavljenom istraživanju, a poželjno je da to bude u obliku članka spremnog za objavljivanje (koji se, u najboljem slučaju, može predati časopisu po izboru studenta).</p>
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p><b>Preporučena literatura</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flick, Uwe (2006). An Introduction to Qualitative Research, 3rd ed, Sage, London</li> <li>2. Saunders, Mark/Lewis, Philip/Thornhill, Adrian (2007): Research Methods for Business Students, 4th Ed., Prentice Hall/Pearson Education</li> </ol>

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: MODELIRANJE STRUKTURNIH JEDNAČINA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet pruža korisniku prilagođen uvod u modeliranje strukturalnih jednačina (SEM) uz pomoć programa LISREL. Ovaj program je namijenjen neekspertskim korisnicima, s naglaskom na razumijevanju i primjeni SEM-a kao instrumenta u supstantivnom istraživanju.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Predmet je namijenjen studentima doktorskih studija i zahtijeva predznanje iz analize podataka i statistike (uključujući faktorsku analizu i regresiju).		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– upoznavanje sa glavnim koracima u formulaciji i testiranju modela prema LISREL-u;</li> <li>– opis najvažnijih odluka povezanih sa svakim pojedinačnim korakom – identifikacija potencijalnih problema i ograničenja u vezi sa LISREL modeliranjem;</li> <li>– učešće u interpretaciji input i output fajlova LISREL-a. Krajnji cilj je omogućiti kritičko razumijevanje LISREL modeliranja i šta ono zaista obuhvata, te razviti osjetljivost čitaoca na modele "mehničkog" podešavanja ili modificiranja.</li> </ul> <p>Tokom čitavog modula se koriste konkretni primjeri kako bi se ilustrirala pitanja vezana za konceptualizaciju, specifikaciju, identifikaciju, procjenu, evaluaciju, modifikaciju i unakrsnu validaciju modela, što se ilustrira stvarnim programskim outputom.</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predmet će biti organizovan u obliku interaktivnih radionica, uz naročit naglasak na učešće studenata. Teoretska rasprava o glavnim odrednicama modeliranja strukturalnih jednačina će biti upotpunjena praktičnom demonstracijom upotrebe LISREL programa. Studenti će dobiti i smjernice za instaliranje i interpretaciju relevantnih input/output programskih fajlova. Od studenata se očekuje da downloaduju (besplatnu) studentsku verziju LISREL programa ( <a href="http://www.ssicentral.com">www.ssicentral.com</a> ) i koriste se literaturom na ovu temu (vidi ispod).		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Ocjenjivanje će se vršiti u obliku projekta o korištenju LISREL-a za procjenu i evaluaciju modela strukturalnih jednačina. Detaljne informacije će biti obezbijedene na prvom času.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Obavezna literatura:</p> <p>Diamantopoulos, A. and Siguaaw, J.A. (2000): <i>Introducing LISREL</i>, Sage Publications</p> <p><i>Dodatna literatura</i></p> <p>Ispod se navodi izbor iz literature o SEM generalno, te konkretnije o</p>		

	<p>LISREL-u:</p> <p>Anderson, J. C. &amp; Gerbing, D. W. 1988. Structural Equation Modeling in Practice: A Review and Recommended Two-Step Approach. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i>, 103: 411-423.</p> <p>Bagozzi, R. P. &amp; Yi, Y. 1988. On the Evaluation of Structural Equation Models. <i>Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science</i>, 16(1): 74-94.</p> <p>Baumgartner, H. and Homburg, C. 1996. Applications of Structural Equation Modelling in Marketing and Consumer Research. A review. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 13: 139-161.</p> <p>Bollen, K. A. &amp; Lennox, R. 1991. Conventional Wisdom on Measurement: A Structural Equation Perspective. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i>, 110: 305-314.</p> <p>Churchill, G. A. 1979. A Paradigm for Developing Better Measures of Marketing Constructs. <i>Journal of Marketing Research</i>, 16: 64-73.</p> <p>Danes, J.E. and Mann, K.O. 1984. Unidimensional Measurement and Structural Equation Models with Latent Variables. <i>Journal of Business Research</i>, 12: 337-352.</p> <p>Diamantopoulos, A. &amp; Winklhofer, H. 2001. Index Construction with Formative Indicators: An Alternative to Scale Development. <i>Journal of Marketing Research</i>, 37: 269-277.</p> <p>Mackenzie, S. B. 2001. Opportunities for Improving Consumer Research through Latent Variable Structural Equation Modeling. <i>Journal of Consumer Research</i>, 28 (1): 159-166.</p> <p>Ping R.A. Jr. 2004. On Assuring Valid Measures for Theoretical Models Using Survey Data. <i>Journal of Business Research</i>, 57(2): 125-141.</p> <p>Steenkamp, J. B. E. M. &amp; Baumgartner, H. 2000. On the Use of Structural Equation Models for Marketing Modelling. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 18: 195-202.</p> <p>Steenkamp, J. B. E. M. &amp; van Trijp, H. C. M. 1991. The Use of LISREL in Validating Marketing Constructs. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 8: 283-299.</p> <p><i>Korisne web stranice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stranica Jasona Newsoma (<a href="http://www.upa.pdx.edu/IOA/newsom">www.upa.pdx.edu/IOA/newsom</a>) sadrži opsežan izbor knjiga i članaka o praktično svakom aspektu modeliranja strukturnih jednačina.</li> <li>• Stranica Ed Rigdona (<a href="http://www.gsu.edu/~mkteer/index.html">www.gsu.edu/~mkteer/index.html</a>) je riznica online izvora o modeliranju strukturnih jednačina.</li> <li>• The Working Group Structural Equation Modelling pri Univerzitetu u Münsteru (<a href="http://www.unimuenster.de/SoWi/struktur">www.unimuenster.de/SoWi/struktur</a>) je također korisna stranica.</li> </ul>
--	---



<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMETRIJA VREMENSKIH SERIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Osnovni cilj predmeta je da razvije vještine potrebne za empirijsko istraživanje u područjima koja se bave vremenskim serijama podataka. Studenti bi trebali usvojiti tehnike i recepte za procjenu i vrednovanje kvalitete ekonomskih modela koji obuhvataju vremenske serije podataka. Poseban naglasak će biti stavljen na ograničenja i zamke različitih metoda i mogućnosti prevazilaženja istih. Predmet će također ukazati na novije pravce u analizi vremenskih serija i predstaviti neka otvorena pitanja i oblasti tekućeg istraživanja. Studenti se upoznaju sa teoretskim osnovama i primjenom metoda vremenskih serija u ekonometriji. Teme koje će biti obrađene uključuju stacionarne i nestacionarne modele sa jednom varijablom, vektorske autoregresije, metode frekventnog područja, modele procjene i zaključivanja u perzistentnim vremenskim serijama, te strukturne prelome. Pokrićemo različite metode procjene i zaključivanja kod modernih dinamičnih stohastičkih modela opšte ravnoteže: simulirani opšti metod momenata (GMM), metod maksimalne vjerovatnoće i Bayesov pristup. Empirijske aplikacije će se većinom crpiti iz makroekonomije.</p>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uvod u stacionarne vremenske serije</li> <li>2. Multivarijacijska stacionarna analiza</li> <li>3. Nestacionarni procesi sa jednom varijablom</li> <li>4. Multivarijacijska nestacionarna analiza</li> <li>5. Simulirani GMM</li> <li>6. Metode vjerovatnoće</li> <li>7. Bayesova metoda</li> </ol>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	<p>Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.</p>		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>			
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Hamilton, James D. <i>Time Series Analysis</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994. ISBN: 9780691042893.  Brockwell, Peter, and Richard Davis. <i>Time Series: Theory and Methods</i>. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1998. ISBN: 9780387974293.</p>		

	<p>Canova, Fabio. <i>Methods for Applied Macroeconomic Research</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780691115047.</p> <p>DeJong, David, and Chetan Dave. <i>Structural Macroeconometrics</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780691126487.</p>
--	--

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKSPERIMENTALNE I SIMULACIJSKE METODE</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet će pružiti pregled simulacijskih metoda (prva dva sata).		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>Svaki od studenata će analizirati naučni članak o određenom simulacijskom pristupu primijenjenom na određenu oblast (npr., marketing, organizacija, produkcija, logistika, inovacije i upravljanje tehnologijama, prirodne nauke, zdravstvo). Studentima će biti na raspolaganju unaprijed odabrani članci. Iako se studentima savjetuje da odaberu oblast koja je bliska njihovom doktorskom projektu, moguće je uzeti i drugi članak kojeg student smatra relevantnijim (treći sat).</p> <p>Nakon toga, polaznici u kratkim crtama izlažu svoje ideje o tome kako na najbolji način primijeniti dati pristup unutar bilo koje logike (četvrti sat), te konačno prezentiraju primjenu tog pristupa unutar neke logike (peti sat).</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja, vježbe u učionici i informatičkom laboratoriju, seminari. Sve navedene metode obuhvataju prezentacije studenata i diskusije na osnovu samostalnih i grupnih zadataka studenta.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>			
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Brennan A., Chick S., Davies R., <i>A taxonomy of model structures for economic evaluation of health technologies</i>, in: Health Economics 15:1295-1310, 2006</p> <p>Hayden F.G., <i>The Inadequacy of Forrester System Dynamics Computer Programs for Institutional Principles of Hierarchy, Feedback, and Openness</i>, in: Journal of Economic Issues 40(2), 2006</p> <p>Cooper K., Braisford S., Davies R., <i>Choice of modelling technique for evaluating health care technologies</i>, in: The Journal of Operational Research 58, 2007</p> <p>Vensim® Tutorial, Reference manual, and Modeling Guide, Ventana Systems Inc., 1997, <a href="http://www.vensim.com/">http://www.vensim.com/</a></p>		

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: TEORIJA IGARA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Ovaj predmet istražuje evulucijske i epistemološke osnove koncepata rješenja kao što su uslov racionalnosti ( <i>rationalizability</i> ) i Nashova ravnoteža. Obrađuju se klasični koncepti kao što su igre s ponavljanjem, pregovaranje, te supermodularne igre, kao i novi koncepti: globalne igre, heterogenost uvjerenja, psihološke igre, te igre bez očekivane maksimizacije koristi.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	Uvod (Nash, savršena ravnoteža, sekvencionalna ravnoteža, uslov racionalnosti, korelirana ravnoteža, indukcija unazad, indukcija unaprijed, sekvencijalna racionalnost, samopotvrđujuća ravnoteža Igre s ponavljanjem <i>Cheap Talk</i> , signalizacija i ugled, teorija pregovaranja Supermodularne igre Osnove učenja i evulucijske osnove Epistemološke osnove Globalne igre Heterogenost uvjerenja Psihološke igre Teorija igara bez očekivane koristi		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja i vježbe na času.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih zadataka, pismenog ispita.		

<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	Osborne, and Rubinstein. A Course in Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1994. Fudenberg, Drew, and Jean Tirole. Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991. Kreps, David M. Notes on the Theory of Choice. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1988. Weibull, Jörgen. Evolutionary Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1995. ISBN: 0262231816. Fudenberg, Drew, and David K. Levine. The Theory of Learning in Games. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1998.
----------------------	--

**B) OBAVEZNI PREDMETI U OBLASTI EKONOMIJE**

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: NAPREDNA MIKROEKONOMIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1.CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Cilj predmeta je da uvede neke osnovne pojmove iz ove oblasti: negativna selekcija (signaliziranje, skrining), moralni hazard, dizajn mehanizama, te komunikacija u organizacijama. Modul se, kao prvo, fokusira na ulogu osobnih informacija u motivisanosti ljudi da rade (odnosno zabušavaju), da se ističu i komuniciraju (odnosno lažu). Drugo, modul se bavi pitanjem kako dizajnirati optimalne mehanizme, sheme kompenzacije i organizacije, uzimajući u obzir osobne informacije o ljudima.</p> <p>Nastavni ciljevi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Unapređenje opšteg i specifičnog znanja u oblasti ekonomije informacija i teorije ugovora.</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Uvod u mikroekonomiju i teorije igara		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>1. Ekonomija informacija</p> <p>(a) Negativna selekcija</p> <p>(b) Signaliziranje i skrining</p> <p>(c) Ugled i <i>Cheap Talk</i></p> <p>(d) Nelinearno određivanje cijena</p> <p>2. Teorija ugovora</p> <p>(a) Moralni hazard i paušalni ugovor s optimalnom stimulacijom (<i>optimal incentive contract</i>)</p> <p>(b) Dinamički moralni hazard</p> <p>(c) Pitanja implicitnih stimulacija i karijere</p> <p>(d) Pravo vlasništva i teorija nepotpunih ugovora</p> <p>(3) Dizajn mehanizama i aukcije</p> <p>(a) Osnovni dizajn mehanizama</p> <p>(b) Djelotvorni mehanizmi</p> <p>(c) Aukcija</p> <p>4. Komunikacijski i organizacijski dizajn</p> <p>(a) Informatički pristup</p> <p>(b) Pristup baziran na stimulaciji</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<b>Opis</b>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja, vježbe, seminari		

<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih i grupnih zadataka, pismenog ispita.
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	Mas-Colell, Whinston, & Green (MWG), 1995, <i>Microeconomic Theory</i> . Milgrom and Roberts (1992), <i>Economics, Organization and Management</i> . Fudenberg, D. and J. Tirole (1991), <i>Game Theory</i> , Cambridge: MIT Press. Laffont and D. Martimort, (2001), <i>The Theory of Incentives</i> , Princeton University Press.

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: NAPREDNA MAKROEKONOMIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Prvi dio modula će se koncentrisati na razvijanje alata i koncepata koji su potrebni za razumijevanje savremene makroekonomske teorije — vremenski diskretno dinamičko programiranje i vremenski neprekidna optimalna kontrola. Proučavanje pojedinačnih modela će zatim ustupiti mjesto savladavanju odgovarajućih tehnika.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	1. Osvrt na makroekonomiju 2. Dinamičko programiranje i optimalna kontrola – Vremenski diskretno dinamičko programiranje – Vremenski neprekidna optimalna kontrola 3. Primjena – Potrošnja i štednja - Ramseyev model – Jednosektorski model ekonomskog rasta – Investiranje sa troškovima usklađivanja 4. <i>Metode numeričkog rješavanja</i> – Iteracija funkcije vrijednosti (Value Function Iteration) – Iteracija funkcije odlučivanja (Policy Function Iteration) – Linearni problem najmanjih kvadrata – Logaritamska linearizacija 5. Kompetitivna ravnoteža sa dovršenim tržištima 6. Rikardijanska ekvivalencija 7. Fiskalne politike u modelima rasta 8. Rekurzivna kompetitivna ravnoteža 9. Vrednovanje sredstava 10. Optimalno oporezivanje sa obavezama 11. Fiskalno-monetarne teorije inflacije		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Nastava će se izvoditi u vidu predavanja u kombinaciji sa vježbama.		



<b>Opis</b>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Ocjenjivanje će se vršiti na osnovu 6-7 stepenovanih problemskih situacija, polusemestralnog i završnog ispita, prema sljedećem omjeru: Problemske situacije: 10% Polusemestralni: 40% Završni: 50%
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p><b>Osnovna literatura:</b>          B D. Bertsekas: <i>Dynamic Programming and Optimal Control</i>, Athena Scientific, 2005.          BF Blanchard, O. and S. Fisher: <i>Lectures on Macroeconomics</i>. MIT Press, 1989.          LS Ljungquist, Lars, and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2000.          SL Stokey, Nancy L., Robert E. Lucas, Jr., and Edward C. Prescott: <i>Recursive Methods in Economic Dynamics</i>. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989.          Ljungquist, Lars and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. First Edition. MIT Press. 2000.          Ljungquist, Lars and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. Second Edition. MIT Press. 2004</p> <p><b>Dopunska literatura:</b>          Kamien, Morton I. and Nancy L. Schwartz: <i>Dynamic Optimization. The Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control in Economics and Management</i>. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1991.          Michael D. Intriligator: <i>Mathematical Optimization and Economic Theory</i>. Philadelphia: SIAM, 2002.</p> <p><b>Članci:</b>          Blanchard, O., "What Do We Know About Macroeconomics that Fisher and Wicksell Did Not?" QJE, November 2000, 115:4, 1375-1410.          Woodford, M., "Revolution and Evolution in Twentieth-Century Macroeconomics," forthcoming in P. Gifford, ed., <i>Frontiers of the Mind in the Twenty-First Century</i>, Harvard University Press. (Available at <a href="http://www.princeton.edu/~woodford/macro20c.pdf">www.princeton.edu/~woodford/macro20c.pdf</a>)</p>

**C) OBAVEZNI PREDMETI IZ OBLASTI MENADŽMENTA/BUSINESSA**

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: ANALIZA ODLUKA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1.CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Ovaj predmet pruža opsežan pregled temeljnih koncepata teorije odlučivanja, s naglaskom na metode donošenja odluka i njihove aksiomatske osnove. Pomoću softverskih paketa koji se koriste u modeliranju i analizi odluka, osigurava se funkcionalnost modela analiza odluka. Ovi teoretski koncepti se povezuju sa empirijskim rezultatima te se diskutuje njihova empirijska validnost i mogućnosti primjene u stvarnom okruženju, odnosno korištenja kao osnove za primijenjene istraživačke projekte.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	1 Uvod u modeliranje preferencija: odnosi i omjeri 2 Multidimenzionalna evaluacija: dominantnost i učinkovitost 3 Odlučivanje u uslovima rizika: uvod u teoriju očekivane koristi 4 Primjena i nadogradnja teorije očekivane koristi 5 Problemi dinamičkog odlučivanja i vrijednost informacije 6 Multikriterijske odluke: aditivni modeli 7 Multikriterijske odluke: nekompensacijski modeli		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis (%)</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>			
<i>Opis (%)</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Zadaci (20%) Projekat (40%) Završni ispit (40%)		

<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	Winston, W.L., Albright, S.C., Practical Management Science, Duxbury – Thomson Learning, 2001. Raqsdale, C., Spreadsheet Modeling & Decision Analysis: A Practical Introduction to Management Science, South-Western College Pub, 2007.. Goodwin, P., Wright, G., Decision Analysis for Management Judgment, Wiley 2004. Edwards, W., Miles, R.F., Winterfeld, D., Advances in Decision Analysis: From Foundations to Applications, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
----------------------	--

#### **D) IZBORNI PREDMETI**

Nastavni plan izbornih predmeta izložen je u kratkim crtama. Nosioци predmeta će detaljnije razraditi nastavni plan za navedene izborne predmete, u zavisnosti od strukture i profila doktorskih kandidata.

#### **D-1. IZBORNI PREDMETI ZA PhD PROGRAM IZ OBLASTI EKONOMIJE**

##### **1. Primijenjena ekonometrija**

Modeliranje adaptivnog ponašanja ekonomskih agenata, modeli adaptivnih očekivanja, modeli parcijalnog prilagođavanja, modeli racionalnog očekivanja, modeli kvalitativnog izbora, tumačenje i procjena parametara, modeli binarnog izbora, predviđanje uz pomoć modela simultanih jednačina, simulacijski pristup u ekonometriji, vrednovanje i optimizacija ekonometrijske politike pomoću Monte Carlo metode, upotreba ekonometrijskih modela u alternativnoj makroekonomskoj politici.

##### **2. Okolinska politika i ekonomija okoliša**

Okolinski problemi kao problemi dodjele resursa, okoliš, eksternalije, prirodna dobra kao javna i privatna dobra, prava vlasništva, makroekonomija i mikroekonomija okoliša, koncepti okolinske politike, ekonomija, politička pitanja i politika globalnih okolinskih problema, politika zaštite okoline i korištenja prirodnih resursa u BiH u procesu priključenja Evropskoj uniji.

##### **3. Business, vlada i društvo (poslovno okruženje)**

Poslovno okruženje: suprotstavljeni stavovi o odnosu business-vlada-društvo, tržište i vlada: ideal i realnost, poslovno okruženje u različitim zemljama, korporativna društvena odgovornost, antimonopolska politika, karteli, monopolizacija, spajanja i akvizicije, vladina i regulatorna politika: energija, telekomunikacije, prevoz, poslovna etika, vlada i poslovno okruženje, podrška vlade businessu.

#### **4. Ekonomija tranzicije**

Razumijevanje pojma tranzicije, politička ograničenja i strategije reforme, rastuća neizvjesnost, komplementarnosti i brzina reformi, politička ograničenja, politička ekonomija privatizacije, alokativne promjene, brzina liberalizacije cijena, krah vlade i ekonomske performanse, promjene vlasti, državna intervencija u kompanije, poređenje politika privatizacije i restrukturiranja, uloga države, vladavina zakona, korupcija.

#### **5. Globalizacija svjetske ekonomije**

Definicije globalizacije, uzorci, glavna pitanja, evolucija globalne ekonomije, globalizacija trgovine, globalizacija investicija i transnacionalne kompanije, outsourcing, globalno premještanje proizvodnje, globalizacija usluga, globalizacija i nejednakost/siromaštvo, konvergencija, rast, društvene implikacije globalizacije: žene, dječji rad & standardi rada, kultura, demokracija, korporacije i okolina.

#### **6. Istorija ekonomske misli**

Talasi ekonomske teorije, antička i srednjovjekovna ekonomska misao, merkantilizam, predklasični autori, klasična politička ekonomija: Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Mill, socijalističke ideje u ekonomiji, Alfred Marshall i rast neoklasične ekonomije, institucionalizam i ciklične teorije, kejnezijanska revolucija, neoklasična sinteza, monetarizam i nova klasična ekonomija, ekonomija ponude, nova i postkejnezijanska ekonomija, nova institucionalna ekonomija.

#### **7. Međunarodne finansije**

Glavni koncepti međunarodnih finansija (platni bilans, kursne liste, devizno tržište i njegove karakteristike, međunarodni uslovi pariteta, upravljanje rizikom), evolucija međunarodnog monetarnog sistema, odabrane teme iz međunarodnih finansija (evropske javne finansije, evropska monetarna integracija, međunarodni finansijski tokovi i makroekonomski agregati, zvanični i privatni izvori međunarodnih finansija).

#### **8. Ekonomija BiH**

Uvod: osnovne karakteristike BiH ekonomije, ekonomski rast, nezaposlenost, inflacija, platni bilans, institucionalne promjene u prelazu sa samoupravne na tržišnu ekonomiju: privatizacija i strukture upravljanja, nove institucije i strukture, performanse kompanija u postprivatizacijskom razdoblju, fiskalna politika i reforma javnih finansija, direktne strane investicije, BiH i EU, liberalizacija i regulacija javnog sektora, međunarodna konkurentnost BiH.

#### **9. Ekonomija i menadžment javne uprave**

Organizacija javne uprave, promjene u državnoj upravi, teorija birokratije, etika u javnoj upravi i upravljanje istom, lokalni i regionalni uslovi učinka javne uprave, uloga države u

organizaciji javne uprave, podjela političke moći, uloga javne uprave u različitim oblicima lokalno-regionalnih društvenih sistema, praksa organizacijskog menadžementa u javnoj upravi, uloga menadžera.

### **10. Komparativne ekonomske teorije**

Metodološka pitanja i uloga metodologije, neoklasične teorije prije i nakon tridesetih godina 20. vijeka, značaj razvoja neoklasične makroekonomije i metodološki pristup M. Friedmana, Keynes i njegov metodološki pristup, neokejnezijanska sinteza, postkejnezijska ekonomija, neorikardijanska ekonomija, Schumpeter, institucionalizam, neoaustrijaska ekonomija, marksistička politička ekonomija, franche strukturalizam.

### **11. Regionalna ekonomska analiza**

Koncepti regionalnog razvoja i rasta, pozicija regije u nacionalnoj ekonomiji, "sektorska" analiza regionalne ekonomije, suština fundamentalnih teorija lokalizacije, diferencijacija proizvodnih troškova i primjena "input - output" modela u prostornoj analizi, ekonomsko iskorištavanje teritorije, ekonomski aspekti prostorne organizacije i regionalne ekonomske funkcije kulturno-istorijskog naslijeđa.

### **12. Konkurentnost, industrijske performanse i ekonomski rast**

Konkurencija, regulacija i upravljanje, konkurentnost, inovacije, tehnologija i ekonomski razvoj, ciljevi i obim politike konkurentnosti, konkurentnost države, industrijska ekonomija kao osnova politike konkurentnosti, društveni okvir ekonomske konkurentnosti i rasta, determinante rasta u modernoj ekonomiji, promjene u političkom okruženju: državne, regionalne i međunarodne sile.

### **13. Ekonomija svijeta**

Kratka istorija svjetskog ekonomskog razvoja, globalna proizvodnja, outsourcing i logistika, globalna trgovina i regionalne ekonomske integracije, direktne strane investicije i globalni monetarni sistem, strategije internacionalizacije poslovanja, ekonomija stanovništva i urbanizacije, divergencija i siromaštvo, uloga inovacija, tehnološki razvoj i ljudski kapital, prirodni resursi i okolina, društveni kapital.

### **14. Ekonomija inovacija**

Priroda tehnologije, izvori inovacija i tehnološke promjene, znanje, definicije, vrste, znanje kao svojina i ljudski kapital, nacionalni sistemi inovacija i tehnološka politika, institucionalni okvir za razvoj tehnologije i inovativnost, interakcija između industrijskog istraživanja, akademske nauke i inženjeringa, difuzija i prenos tehnologije, uloga univerziteta, okvir za strategiju inovacija i tehnologije.

## **15. Pitanja održivog razvoja**

Nauka o okolini i održivi razvoj: stanje održivosti svijeta, okolinska etika i ekonomija, porijeklo problema održivosti i koncepti održivosti, okolinski sistemi: hemija, energija i ekosistemi, zagađenje zraka i globalne klimatske promjene, održiva energija, svježa voda i morski resursi, business i održivi razvoj, održivi razvoj i socijalna pravda/jednakost.

## **D-2. IZBORNI PREDMETI ZA PhD U OBLASTI BUSINESSA**

### **1. Napredna ekonomika poslovanja**

Standardna i napredna mikroekonomska teorija, teorija firme, uloga mikroekonomije u procesu odlučivanja, teorija potražnje, procjena potražnje, proizvodnja i proračun troškova, funkcije prouzvodnje, ponašanje tržišta, tržišna regulativa, uloga makroekonomije u procesu odlučivanja, novac i tržišta kapitala, fiskalne politike.

### **2. Teorija marketinga**

Opseg marketinga; istorija marketinške nauke, porijeklo marketinške misli, filozofija marketinške nauke; istorija i razvoj marketinške misli; granice marketinga, marketing i socio-ekonomske promjene, ka opštoj teoriji marketinga.

### **3. Teorija ponašanja potrošača**

Teoretska pozadina ponašanja potrošača, analiza problema potrošača, potrošačke politike, modeli ponašanja potrošača, zaštita potrošača, društveni aspekti marketinške djelatnosti, etička pitanja ponašanja potrošača i marketinga.

### **4. Strateški marketing menadžment**

Filozofija marketing menadžmenta, ciljevi, strategija i menadžment u marketingu, menadžment marketing mix-a, međunarodni marketing menadžment, napredci u modelima proizvodnje, distribucije, promocije te određivanja cijene, integrirane marketinške strategije.

### **5. Napredna teorija i menadžment računovodstva**

Tradicionalni i novi pristupi u teoriji računovodstva, finansijsko računovodstvo, troškovno računovodstvo, menadžersko računovodstvo, koncepti i metode finansijskih izvještaja, izrada finansijskih izvještaja, analiza finansijskih izvještaja, finansijski koeficijenti, analiza tačke pokrića, profitabilnost, računovodstveni standardi, međunarodno računovodstvo, računovodstveni standardi i EU.

### **6. Napredni finansijski menadžment**

Napredni *capital budgeting* (rashodi za investicije) i stvaranje vrijednosti, analiza portfolija, napredna kapitalna struktura i tekuća debata vezano za oporezivanje dividendi, inicijalna javna ponuda, opcije u korporativnim finansijama: stvarne opcije i vrijednosni papiri, finansijsko ugovaranje, pitanja investicija, pitanja korporativne analize, korporativno upravljanje i tekuća debata, finansijska nesigurnost (Financial Distress) i privatizacija bankrota, korporativni hedžing i upravljanje rizikom, savremeni finansijski menadžment.

## **7. Teorija finansija, finansijskih tržišta i institucija**

Napredne teme iz oblasti korporativnih finansija, tržišta finansija, međunarodne finansije, finansijski instrumenti, finansijske institucije, teorija portfolija, analiza investicija i analiza portfolija, razvijanje finansijskih modela, odluke o portfoliju, pitanja sigurnosti na tržištu kapitala, donošenje odluka u uslovima neizvjesnosti, teorija određivanja cijena, modeli vrednovanja sredstava.

## **8. Korporativne strategije**

Napredci u strateškom menadžmentu, teorije strateškog menadžmenta, strateška poslovna okruženja, modeli strateškog odlučivanja, spajanja, akvizicije, dezinvestiranje (divestments), diverzifikacija, strategije konkurentnosti, pristup koji se zasniva na resursima, dinamičke sposobnosti, implementacije strategije, strateško vođenje.

## **9. Teorija organizacije i menadžmenta**

Organizacioni sistem, organizacioni procesi, organizaciona struktura, organizaciona efikasnost, organizaciona efektivnost, moderne organizacione teorije i pristupi, međuovisnost resursa, ekologija populacije. Osnove menadžmenta i organizacija, evolucija menadžerske misli, pionirski doprinosi, naučni menadžment, rane teorije upravljanja, pristupi birokraciji, ljudski odnosi i pristupi iz bihevioralnih nauka, sistemsko razmišljanje, modeli otvorenih sistema.

## **10. Napredni menadžment ljudskih resursa**

Izazovi menadžmenta ljudskih resursa, planiranje ljudskih resursa, organizacija i analiza posla, politike i procedure pronalazjenja kadrova (regrutiranja), selekcija osoblja, profesionalno usmjeravanje i zapošljavanje, planiranje karijere, kompenzacijski menadžment, motivacija i satisfakcija, upravljanje stresom, upravljanje vremenom, strategije zadržavanja, beneficije i usluge za zaposlene.

## **11. Napredna poslovna statistika**

Napredne teme iz oblasti vjerovatnoće, teoretskih distribucija, zakona velikih brojeva, parametrijske statistike, procjene, intervala povjerenja, testiranja hipoteza, regresijske i korelacijske analize, analiza varijance, analiza vremenskih serija, metoda predviđanja, dizajna eksperimenata, upotrebe intergiranih statističkih softverskih paketa.

## **12. Napredni informacioni sistemi u menadžmentu**

Menadžment informacionih sistema i sistema kontrole, menadžerski aspekti korištenja informacionih tehnologija (IT), informacioni sistemi u stvaranju konkurentskih prednosti, uticaj na transformiranje organizacija, tehnike i metodologija dizajniranja informacionih sistema, upotreba IT u strateškom i operativnom odlučivanju.



### **13. Napredni menadžment informacionih tehnologija**

Upravljanje izvorima informacija, funkcija IT menadžmenta u organizaciji, Continuous Computing, Continuous Computing tehnologije, upravljanje procesom oporavka nakon prekida rada (Disaster Recovery Management), kontinuitet poslovanja, upravljanje kontinuitetom poslovanja, standardi i regulativa u IT menadžmentu, ljudski resursi u IT menadžmentu.

### **14. Poslovno pravo**

Napredci u poslovnom pravu, privatno pravo, civilno pravo, BiH i EU javno pravo, porezno pravo, radno pravo i pravo socijalne sigurnosti, pravo EU, kazneno pravo u businessu, zakoni o stranim investicijama, zakoni o međunarodnoj trgovini, zakoni o zaštiti intelektualnog vlasništva.

### **15. Teorija mreža**

Strateške alijanse, zajednička ulaganja, franšizing, konzorciji, klasteri, zadruge i virtuelne mreže; primjena ekonomije transakcijskih troškova, teorija prava vlasništva, ekonomija informacija, teorija zasnovana na resursima, teorija realnih opcija i relacijski aspekt mreža.

### **16. Usmjereno čitanje u menadžmentu**

Usmjereno čitanje u istraživanju menadžmenta. Nadgledano istraživanje i pisanje istraživačkog rada na temu u zavisnosti od interesa studenta doktorskih studija.

### **D-3. IZBORNI PREDMETI NA DBA PROGRAMU**

#### **1. Napredne marketinške komunikacije**

Napredci u strategiji marketinških komunikacija, procesi i modeli marketinških komunikacija, oglašavanje, planiranje medija (media planning), promocija prodaje, odnosi s javnošću, direktni i online marketing.

#### **2. Strateški marketing menadžment**

Filozofija marketing menadžmenta, ciljevi, strategija i menadžment u marketingu, menadžment marketing mix-a, međunarodni marketing menadžment, napredci u modelima proizvodnje, distribucije, promocije te određivanja cijene, integrirane marketinške strategije.

#### **3. Napredno marketing istraživanje**

Naučne metode marketing istraživanja, planiranje marketing istraživanja, prikupljanje podataka, metode mjerenja, upotreba metoda uzorkovanja, napredne statističke tehnike, metode predviđanja, marketinški informacijski sistem, međunarodno marketing istraživanje.

#### **4. Napredna ekonomika poslovanja**

Standardna i napredna mikroekonomska teorija, teorija firme, uloga mikroekonomije u procesu odlučivanja, teorija potražnje, procjena potražnje, proizvodnja i proračun troškova, funkcije proizvodnje, ponašanje tržišta, tržišna regulativa, uloga makroekonomije u procesu odlučivanja, novac i tržišta kapitala, fiskalne politike.

#### **5. Napredno troškovno računovodstvo**

Tradicionalni i novi pristupi u teoriji računovodstva, finansijsko računovodstvo, troškovno računovodstvo, menadžersko računovodstvo, koncepti i metode finansijskih izvještaja, izrada finansijskih izvještaja, analiza finansijskih izvještaja, finansijski koeficijenti, analiza tačke pokrića, profitabilnost, računovodstveni standardi, međunarodno računovodstvo, računovodstveni standardi i EU.

#### **6. Napredni finansijski menadžment**

Napredni *capital budgeting* (rashodi za investicije) i stvaranje vrijednosti, analiza portfolija, inicijalna javna ponuda, opcije u korporativnim finansijama: stvarne opcije i vrijednosni papiri, finansijsko ugovaranje, pitanja investicija, pitanja korporativne analize, korporativno upravljanje i tekuća debata, finansijska nesigurnost (Financial Distress) i privatizacija bankrota, upravljanje rizikom, pitanja savremenog finansijskog menadžmenta.

## **7. Napredno menadžersko računovodstvo**

Napredci u konceptima menadžerskog računovodstva, finansijsko izvještavanje, indikatori poslovnog uspjeha, odnos između bilansa stanja i bilansa uspjeha, analiza dodane vrijednosti, analiza odnosa troškova i prihoda, indikatori performansi, računovodstveni informacijski sistem.

## **8. Finansijska tržišta i institucije**

Napredne teme iz oblasti korporativnih finansija, tržišta finansija, međunarodne finansije, finansijski instrumenti, finansijske institucije, teorija portfolija, analiza investicija i analiza portfolija, razvijanje finansijskih modela, odluke o portfoliju, pitanja sigurnosti na tržištu kapitala, donošenje odluka u uslovima neizvjesnosti, teorija određivanja cijena, modeli vrednovanja sredstava.

## **9. Korporativne strategije**

Napredci u strateškom menadžmentu, teorije strateškog menadžmenta, strateška poslovna okruženja, modeli strateškog odlučivanja, spajanja, akvizicije, dezinvestiranje (divestments), diverzifikacija, strategije konkurentnosti, pristup koji se zasniva na resursima, dinamičke sposobnosti, implementacija strategije, strateško vođenje.

## **10. Napredni menadžment ljudskih resursa**

Izazovi menadžmenta ljudskih resursa, planiranje ljudskih resursa, organizacija i analiza posla, politike i procedure pronalaženja kadrova (rekrutiranja), selekcija osoblja, profesionalno usmjeravanje i zapošljavanje, planiranje karijere, kompenzacijski menadžment, motivacija i satisfakcija, upravljanje stresom, upravljanje vremenom, strategije zadržavanja, beneficije i usluge za zaposlene.

## **11. Napredne metode poslovne statistike**

Napredne teme iz oblasti vjerovatnoće, teoretskih distribucija, zakona velikih brojeva, parametrijske statistike, procjene, intervala povjerenja, testiranja hipoteza, regresijske i korelacijske analize, analiza varijance, analiza vremenskih serija, metoda predviđanja, dizajna eksperimenata, upotrebe intergiranih statističkih softverskih paketa.

## **12. Napredni informacijski sistemi u menadžmentu**

Menadžment informacijskih sistema i sistema kontrole, menadžerski aspekti korištenja informacijskih tehnologija (IT), informacijski sistemi u stvaranju konkurentnih prednosti, uticaj na transformiranje organizacija, tehnike i metodologija dizajniranja informacijskih sistema, upotreba IT u strateškom i operativnom odlučivanju.

### **13. Napredni menadžment informacionih tehnologija**

Upravljanje izvorima informacija, funkcija IT menadžmenta u organizaciji, Continuous Computing, Continuous Computing tehnologije, upravljanje procesom oporavka nakon prekida rada (Disaster Recovery Management), kontinuitet poslovanja, upravljanje kontinuitetom poslovanja, standardi i regulativa u IT menadžmentu, ljudski resursi u IT menadžmentu.

### **14. Napredno poslovno pravo**

Pravno okruženje domaćeg i međunarodnog prava; pravo društava; bankrot i reorganizacija; pravno i alternativno rješavanje sporova; ugovorno pravo; intelektualno vlasništvo, Internet pravo i e-trgovina; zaštita potrošača; vrijednosni papiri; javne nabavke; javno-privatno partnerstvo.

Napredci u poslovnom pravu, privatno pravo, civilno pravo, BiH i EU javno pravo, porezno pravo, radno pravo i pravo socijalne sigurnosti, pravo EU, kazneno pravo u businessu, zakoni o stranim investicijama, zakoni o međunarodnoj trgovini, zakoni o zaštiti intelektualnog vlasništva.

### **15. Usmjereno čitanje u poslovnoj administraciji**

Usmjereno čitanje u poslovnoj administraciji. Nadgledano istraživanje i pisanje istraživačkog rada na temu u zavisnosti od interesa studenta doktorskog studija iz poslovne administracije.

**E) OSTALI IZBORNI PREDMETI**

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMIKA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet se fokusira na posljednja dešavanja u oblasti ekonomske politike u spoju sa realnom ekonomijom. Teme koje će se obrađivati objedinjuju tri oblasti: ekonomsku politiku, makroekonomiju i mikroekonomiju.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p><b>Ekonomska politika:</b>  Teorija i praksa ekonomske politike u svijetu, EU i BiH. Fiskalna i monetarna politika. Ekonomska politika u otvorenim ekonomijama. Politički aspekti ekonomske politike. Strukturna politika. Trgovinska politika. Politika zaštite ekonomske konkurencije. Javni sektor. Politika realokacije. Socijalna politika. Politika tržišta rada. Regionalna politika. Teoretske osnove ekonomske politike. Makroekonomska politika. Postkejnzejijanske teorije raspodjele i cijene i njihove implikacije u ekonomskoj politici. Ekonomska politika u otvorenoj ekonomiji. Društveni koncenzus i odlučivanje u ekonomskoj politici. Vanjska ekonomska ravnoteža i metode njene analize. Mogućnosti i preduslovi za odluke koje donosi vlada. Teorija očekivanja i njen razvoj, te uloga odabranog modela očekivanja u određivanju uloge države u ekonomiji. Teorije ekonomskog rasta. Mehanizam koordinacije u ekonomiji i teoretske polazne tačke za tranziciju BiH ekonomije.</p> <p><b>Mikroekonomija:</b>  Cilj predmeta je da obezbijedi dublju teoretsku podlogu za primjenu ekonomskih disciplina i tema na doktorskom nivou studija ekonomije. Ova cjelina ima za cilj da objasni i obezbijedi praktičnu primjenu analitičkih instrumenata koji se koriste za ovu svrhu. Teorija potrošnje pojašnjava odluke koje donose potrošači i formiranje potražnje, uključujući faktor rizika. Teorija firme daje objašnjenje za ograničenja tehnologije i tržišta. Analiza tržišta faktora proizvodnje sa ciljem razumijevanja formiranja optimalnog proja pristupa. Sinteza obaju tržišta uvodi pojam teorije opšte ravnoteže. Na kraju modula, studenti se upoznaju sa preprekama koje nastaju kao posljedica uvođenja efikasnosti.</p> <p><b>Makroekonomija:</b>  Ova cjelina ispostavlja sljedeće probleme: determinante ekonomske ravnoteže u slobodnom sektorskom modelu. Određivanje simultane ravnoteže na tržištu dobara i tržištu novca (sredstava) u IS – LM modelu i efektivnost fiskalne i monetarne politike prema IS – LM modelu. Otvorena ekonomija i određivanje outputa. Neto izvoz i određivanje agregatne potražnje. Platni bilans</p>		

	<p>i kriva BP. Realni devizni kurs. Mundell – Flemingov model. Apsolutne i relativne verzije PPP teorije. Paritet kamatnih stopa. Agregatna potražnja i njeno izvođenje putem IS –LM modela, njene karakteristike. Agregatna potražnja u otvorenoj ekonomiji u različitim situacijama mobilnosti kapitala u sistemima fiksnih i fleksibilnih kamatnih stopa. Izvođenje i definicija klasične krive agregatne ponude – ekstremni slučaj i temeljna pozicija. Kratkoročna kejnezijanska agregatna ponuda. Drugi teoretski koncepti kratkoročne agregatne ponude. Tržište rada. Inflacija potražnje (demand-pull) i troškova (cost – push) i SP – DG model. Adaptivna i racionalna očekivanja. Metode suzbijanja inflacije (<i>Cold Turkey</i> i gradualistički metod). Funkcija agregatne proizvodnje. Neoklasični model ekonomskog rasta. Solowov model i bazična jednačina za izračunavanje rasta.</p>
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>	
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	
<i>Opis</i>	
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Ekonomska politika:  Atkinson, Baker, Milward, Economic Policy, MacMillan 1996  Mankiw N.G.: Principles of Economics, The Dryden Press 1998  Persson, T., Tabellini, G., Political Economics: Explaining Economic Policy, MIT Press 2000  Nicholson, W.: Microeconomics Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions. 8.ed. South-Western-Thomson Learning 2002.  Gordon, Robert J.: Macroeconomics. 8th ed. Addison Wesley, New York 2000.</p>

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: MEĐUNARODNA EKONOMIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet pruža uvod u oblast međunarodne trgovine na postdiplomskom nivou. Predmet proučava teoriju međunarodne trgovine i stranih investicija i njenu primjenu u trgovinskoj politici.		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	Teme koje će se obrađivati obuhvataju dobit od trgovine, rikardijanski model tehnoloških razlika, Heckscher-Ohlinove modele razlika u faktorskoj raspoloživosti (factor endowments), trgovinu intermedijarnim proizvodima, nejednakost dohodka, nesavršenu konkurenciju, heterogenost kompanija, multinacionalne kompanije, međunarodnu organizaciju proizvodnje, dinamiku, trgovinsku politiku, trgovinu i institucije, sortiranje u trgovini i FDI, te geografske uticaje na trgovinu.		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>			
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Spisak literature obuhvata sljedeće knjige:</p> <p>Dixit, Avinash, and Victor Norman. <i>Theory of International Trade: A Dual, General Equilibrium Approach</i>. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1980.</p> <p>Feenstra, Robert. <i>Advanced International Trade: Theory and Evidence</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003.</p> <p>Grossman, Gene, and Elhanan Helpman. <i>Innovation and Growth in the Global Economy</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991.</p> <p>Grossman, Gene, and Kenneth Rogoff. <i>Handbook of International Economics</i>. Vol. 3. New York, NY: Elsevier, 1995.</p> <p>Helpman, Elhanan, and Paul R. Krugman. <i>Market Structure and Foreign Trade: Increasing Returns, Imperfect Competition, and the International Economy</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1987.</p> <p>Jones, Ronald, and Peter Kenen. <i>Handbook of International Economics</i>. Vol. 1. New York, NY: Elsevier, 1984.</p>		

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMIJA RADA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	Predmet ima tri glavna cilja, da: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. provede studente kroz aktuelno teoretsko i empirijsko poimanje glavnih tema tržišta i politike rada,</li> <li>2. usmjeri studente ka vlastitom empirijskom istraživanju,</li> <li>3. upozna studente sa najčešćim istraživačkim izvorima, standardima i praksama koje se koriste u struci.</li> </ol>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	MODELI PONUDE RADNE SNAGE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Osnovni pojmovi i okvir.</li> <li>– Statički model ponude radne snage, nelinearno postavljanje cijena, učešće, prekovremeni rad, racioniranje, porezi i sheme transfera.</li> <li>– Kućna radinost, interpersonalni transferi i zarada unutar porodice, vremenska raspodjela poslovnih i neposlovnih aktivnosti.</li> <li>– Ponuda radne snage tokom životnog ciklusa: teorija i dokazi.</li> <li>– Agregatni modeli ponude radne snage.</li> <li>– Ponuda radne snage tokom poslovnog ciklusa.</li> <li>– Učešće radne snage, porezi i pristrasnost izbora.</li> <li>– Dodatni primjeri i pristupi evaluaciji.</li> <li>– Ekonomija migracija.</li> </ul> MODELI STRUKTURE NADNICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Osnovni modeli ljudskog kapitala, investiranje u školovanje, trening na radnom mjestu, alternativna tumačenja.</li> <li>– Dodatna pitanja treninga na radnom mjestu i stalni posao, opšti i specifični ljudski kapital.</li> <li>– Teorija izjednačavanja diferencijacija nadnica. Nejednakost nadnica.</li> <li>– Pristupi procjene.</li> <li>– Školovanje, obrazovanje i vještine: potražnja, ponuda i kvalitet.</li> </ul> POTRAŽNJA RADNE SNAGE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Temeljni okvir statične potražnje radne snage.</li> <li>– Dinamički modeli potražnje radne snage.</li> </ul> EMPIRIJSKI PODACI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resursi, problemi, pitanja prikupljanja i mjerenja.</li> </ul>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja u kombinaciji sa seminarima.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode</b>	Seminarski projekat i pismeni ispit.		



<b>ocjenjivanja studenta</b>	
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Ashenfelter, Layard, eds. Handbooks of Labor Economics [HLE]. Elsevier Science Publishers.</p> <p>Ashenfelter and Hallock, eds. Labor Economics. Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar, 1995.</p> <p>Ehrenberg and Smith, Modern Labor Economics</p> <p>Hamermesh and Rees, The Economics of Work and Pay, su uvodni tekstovi predviđeni za dodiplomski nivo.</p> <p>Ashenfelter and Kevin Hallock, eds., Labor Economics, Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar, 1995(4vols.). Naknadna izdanja nekih od najuticajnijih članaka u obalsti ekonomije rada.</p> <p>Katharine G. Abraham and Henri S. Farber, "Job Duration, Seniority, and Earnings," American Economic Review, Vol. 77, No. 3, (June 1987), pp.278-297.</p> <p>George J. Borjas, "Self-Selection and the Earnings of Immigrants," American Economic Review, Vol.77, No.4 (Sept 1987), pp.531-553.</p> <p>Charles Brown, "Equalizing Differences in the Labor Market," The Quarterly Journal of Economics," 94:1 (Feb 1980), pp.113-134.</p> <p>David Card , "The Impact of the Mariel Boatlift on the Miami Labor Market," Industrial and Labor Relations Review," 1999, pp. 245-257.</p> <p>David Card and Alan B. Krueger, "Labor Market Effects of School Quality: Theory and Evidence," NBER WP No.5450.</p> <p>Barbara Petrongolo and Christopher A. Pissarides, "Looking into the Black Box: A survey of the Matching Function," Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XXXIX (June 2001), pp.390-431.</p> <p>Robert Topel, "Specific Capital, Mobility, and Wages," Journal of Political Economy: (1991), Vol. 99, pp.145-176.</p> <p>Robert J. Willis and Sherwin Rosen, Education and Self-selection," Journal of Political Economy: (1979), vol. 87, no.5, pt.2, pp.S7-36.</p> <p>Drugi članci iz odabranih tema.</p>

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: JAVNI IZBOR</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dati široku teorijsku podlogu o modelima javnog izbora.</li> <li>– Razviti sposobnost studenata da oblikuju odluke s kojima se susreću kreatori politike u valjanom teoretskom okviru.</li> <li>– Predstaviti aktuelna istraživanja iz oblasti javnog izbora.</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p><b>Demokratske patologije</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Posebne interesne grupe i uspon i pad nacija, regulacija kao traženje rente. Politički poslovni ciklusi i politički ciklusi ratova. Glad, korupcija, mediji i demokratija. Rast, raspodjela, oporezivanje i neka značajnija pitanja razvoja.</li> </ul> <p><b>Glasanje</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Glasovi vs. dolari, pravilo većine. Glasački sistemi – suštinski uticaji. Razvodnjavanje manjinskih glasova. Distrikt vs. <i>at large</i> sistemi. Uži krug glasanja (runoffs) i pravilo većine glasova. <i>Gerrymandering</i> (izborno sjeckanje). Paradoksi glasanja (pravilo većine i poređenje po parovima, <i>Cycling</i>, <i>Cycling Extended</i> i <i>Seven Dwarfs</i>, <i>Cycling</i> u dimenzijama kontinuirane politike, <i>agenda setting</i> i <i>killer</i> amandmani. Arrow-ova teorema nemogućnosti. Promjene koje bi mogao donijeti drugačiji glasački sistem. Strateško glasanje i Gibbard-Satterthwaitova teorema. Teorema srednjeg glasača.</li> </ul> <p><b>Konstitucionalna ekonomija</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Federalizam. Poreski ustav ili javni izbor vs. javne finansije. Ograničenje mandata. Dvorska politika. Birokracija sovjetskog tipa.</li> </ul>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja u kombinaciji sa seminarima.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Seminarski projekat i pismeni ispit.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alesina, A., N. Roubini, and G. D. Cohen. 1997. Political cycles in the United States. In <i>Political Cycles and the Macroeconomy</i>, 73-83. Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press.</li> <li>- Besley T. and R. Burgess. 2002. The Political Economy Of Government Responsiveness: Theory And Evidence From India. <i>The Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> 117 (4):1415-1451.</li> <li>- Brennan, Geoffrey and James M. Buchanan, <i>The Power to Tax: Analytical Foundations of a Fiscal Constitution</i>. Liberty Fund, Inc.</li> </ul>		

	<p>2000. Library of Economics and Liberty. 27 December 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carter, J. R., and D. Schap. 1990. Line Item Veto: Where Is They Sting? <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i> 4 (2):103-18.</li> <li>- Dixit, A., and B. Nalebuff. 1991. The strategy of voting. In <i>Thinking Strategically</i>, 259-85. NY: W.W. Norton &amp; Co.</li> <li>- Djankov, S., C. McLiesh, T. Nenova, and A. Shleifer. 2003. Who Owns the Media? <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> 46(2): 341-381.</li> <li>- Engerman, Stanley L. and Kenneth L. Sokoloff. 2001. Factor Endowments, Inequality, and Paths of Development among New World Economies. <i>Economia</i> 3.1 (2002) 41-109</li> <li>- Gwartney, J. D., and R. E. Wagner. 1988. Public Choice and the conduct of representative government. In <i>Public Choice and Constitutional Economics</i>, ed. J. D. Gwartney and R. E. Wagner, 3-28. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press.</li> <li>- Helland, E. and A. Tabarrok. 2002. The Effect of Electoral Institutions on Tort Awards. <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> 4 (2): 341-370.</li> <li>- Lott, John R. Jr. 1999. Public Schooling, Indoctrination, and Ukupnoitarianism. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 107 (6) pt. 2: S127-S157.</li> <li>- Mauro, Paolo. 1995. Corruption and Growth. <i>The Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>, Vol. 110, No. 3. (Aug., 1995), pp. 681-712.</li> <li>- Meltzer, A. H., and S. F. Richard. 1981. A Rational Theory of the Size of Government. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 89:914-27.</li> <li>- Peltzman, S. 1989. The economic theory of regulation after a decade of deregulation. In <i>Brookings Papers On Economic Activity: Microeconomics</i>, ed. M. N. Bailey and C. Winston, 1-41. Wash., D.C.: Brookings Institution.</li> <li>- Persson, T. and G. Tabellini. 1992. Growth, Distribution and Politics. <i>European Economic Review</i> 36:593-602. Reprinted in Persson and Tabellini (1994).</li> <li>- Shleifer, A., and R. Vishny. 1992. Pervasive Shortages Under Socialism. <i>Rand Journal of Economics</i> 23 (2):237-46.</li> <li>- Sen, Amartya. 1990. Public Action to Remedy Hunger. Tanco Memorial Lecture. London.</li> </ul>
--	--

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMIKA EVROPSKIH INTEGRACIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dati široku teorijsku podlogu iz ekonomike evropskih integracije</li> <li>- razviti sposobnost studenata da analiziraju evropske ekonomije</li> <li>- predstaviti aktuelna istraživanja iz oblasti ekonomike evropskih integracija</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Makroekonomski okvir EMU: monetarna politika</li> <li>- Monetarna teorija i funkcija reakcije ECB</li> <li>- Širenje šoka i put optimalne stabilizacije</li> <li>- Makroekonomski okvir EMU: fiskalna politika</li> <li>- Javni deficit, javni dug i fiskalna održivost</li> <li>- Heterogenost i osiguranje od rizika</li> <li>- Mikroekonomski i makroekonomski rizik i socijalno osiguranje</li> <li>- Federalizam i redistribucija.</li> </ul>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja u kombinaciji sa seminarima.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Seminarski projekat i pismeni ispit.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ballabriga, F. C. and C. Martinez-Mongay (2005). Sustainability of EU public finances. Economic papers European Commission, Directorate general for economic and financial affairs, No. 225.</li> <li>2. Blanchard, O. and F. Giavazzi (2001). Macroeconomic effects of regulation and deregulation in goods and labor markets. NBER Working papers No. 8120.</li> <li>3. Buti, M., S. Eijffinger, et al. (2003). Revisiting the Stability and Growth Pact: Grand Design or Internal Adjustment? Economic Papers European Commission, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, No. 180.</li> <li>4. Buti, M., W. Roeger, et al. (2001). Monetary and Fiscal Policy Interactions under a Stability Pact. EUI Working Papers ECO, European University Institute, Department of Economics, No. 2001/8.</li> <li>5. Gali, J. and R. Perotti (2003). Fiscal Policy and Monetary Integration in Europe. NBER Working papers No. 9773.</li> <li>6. Hallett, A. H., J. Lewis, et al. (2004). Fiscal Policy in Europe, 1991-2003: An Evidence-based Analysis. London, Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR).</li> </ol>		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Lambertini, L. and R. Rovelli (2003). Independence or Coordinated? Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU. <i>Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU</i>. M. Buti. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</li> <li>8. Willem H. Buiter, Clemens Grafe, 2002, Reforming EMU's Fiscal Policy Rules. Some Suggestions for Enhancing Fiscal Sustainability and Macroeconomic Stability in an Enlarged European Union in Buti, M. ed. <i>Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU: Interactions and Coordination</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2003, 92-145.</li> <li>9. Persson, T., Tabellini G. (1996) Federal Fiscal Constitutions: Risk Sharing and Redistribution. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i>, 104 (5), 979-1009</li> <li>10. Quah, Danny T. (1996) Regional convergence clusters across Europe. <i>European Economic Review</i>, 40, 951-958.</li> <li>11. Drugi članci iz odabranih tema.</li> </ol>
--	--

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: INDUSTRIJSKA ORGANIZACIJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dati široku teorijsku podlogu iz industrijske organizacije</li> <li>- razviti sposobnost studenata da primijene pristup teorije igara na industrijsku analizu</li> <li>- predstaviti aktuelna istraživanja iz oblasti industrijske organizacije</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oligopol i strateške interakcije: Bertrand i Cournot</li> <li>- Ulazne barijere, nepovratni troškovi, određivanje diskriminatornih i predatorskih cijena, koluzija.</li> <li>- Diferencijacija proizvoda</li> <li>- Ekonomija industrijskih distrikta</li> <li>- Pregled ekonomije i regulacije mrežnih industrija.</li> <li>- Patentne trke. Premala i pretjerana ulaganja u R&amp;D. Optimalno trajanje i obim patenta. Sekvencijalna inovacija</li> <li>- Empirijska industrijska organizacija: glavni pristupi i trendovi.</li> </ul>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja u kombinaciji sa seminarima.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Seminarski projekat i pismeni ispit.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<b>Osnovna literatura:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tirole, J. The Theory of Industrial Organization, MIT Press, 1989.</li> <li>2. Shy, O. The Economics of Network Industries, Cambridge University Press, 2002.</li> <li>3. Scotchmer, S. Innovation and Incentives. The MIT Press, 2004.</li> </ol> <p>Članci iz stručnih časopisa iz odabranih tema.</p>		

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: NOVAC I FINANSIJE</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dati široku teorijsku podlogu iz oblasti novca i finansija</li> <li>- razviti razumijevanje monetarne ekonomije i politike i finansijskih tržišta</li> <li>- predstaviti aktuelna istraživanja iz oblasti monetarne ekonomije i finansija</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>			
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Osnovni koncepti i osnovni monetarni modeli</li> <li>- Empirijske činjenice novca, aktivnosti i inflacije.</li> <li>- Nominalne rigidnosti</li> <li>- Empirijske činjenice određivanja cijena i ponašanja cijena</li> <li>- Temeljni koncepti monetarne politike</li> <li>- Ciljna vs. pravila monetarne politike</li> <li>- Pregled finansijskih sredstava i tržišta</li> <li>- Brownovo kretanje; arbitraža; vrednovanje opcija; Black-Scholesov model; vrednovanje neosjetljivo na rizik (risk neutral pricing)</li> <li>- Vremenska struktura kamatnih stopa; trajanje, modeli kratkoročnih kamatnih stopa</li> <li>- Vrednovanje sredstava i hipoteza efikasnog tržišta</li> <li>- Investiranje na osnovu analiza očekivane vrijednosti i varijanse, CAPM</li> </ul>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja u kombinaciji sa seminarima		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja studenata</b>	Seminarski projekat i pismeni ispit.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Osnovna literatura:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Walsh, C. E. Monetary Theory and Policy, MIT Press, 2003.</li> <li>2. Woodford, M. Interest and Prices: Foundations of a Theory of Monetary Policy, Princeton University Press, 2003.</li> <li>3. Duffie, D. Dynamic Asset Pricing Theory, Princeton University Press, 2001.</li> </ol> <p>Članci iz stručnih časopisa iz odabranih tema.</p>		

<b>Šifra predmeta:</b>	<b>Naziv predmeta: EKONOMIKA POSLOVANJA</b>		
<b>Nivo:</b>	<b>Godina:</b>	<b>Semestar:</b>	<b>ECTS kredita:</b>
<b>Status: obavezni</b>	<b>Broj sati sedmično:</b>		<b>Ukupan broj sati:</b>
<b>Nosilac predmeta:</b>			
<b>1. CILJEVI PREDMETA</b>	<p>Predmet se fokusira na primjenu mikroekonomske i nove institucionalne ekonomske teorije u rješavanju praktičnih problema sa kojima se susreću kreatori odluka u poslovnom okruženju.</p> <p>Nakon završetka ovog modula, student će biti u stanju:</p> <p>A. Identificirati mnoštvo ekonomskih problema sa kojima se susreću poslovne organizacije.</p> <p>B. Analizirati procese menadžerskog odlučivanja.</p> <p>C. Primijeniti principe iz ekonomije na menadžerske probleme.</p>		
<b>1.1. Preduslovi</b>	Uvod u mikroekonomiju		
<b>1.2. SADRŽAJ</b>	<p>I. Tržišta, organizacije i uloga znanja</p> <p>II. Ekonomija strategije: stvaranje i dodavanje vrijednosti</p> <p>III. Konflikti u vezi stimulacija i paušalni ugovori</p> <p>IV. Prava vlasništva i nepotpuni ugovori</p> <p>V. Oblikovanje organizacione arhitekture</p> <p>A. Organizaciona arhitektura</p> <p>B. Pravo odlučivanja: nivo ovlaštenja</p> <p>C. Pravo odlučivanja: pretvaranje radnih zadataka u radna mjesta</p> <p>D. Privlačenje i zadržavanje kvalifikovanih zaposlenika</p> <p>E. Stimulacije i kompenzacije</p> <p>F. Individualno ocjenjivanje radnog učinka</p> <p>G. Grupno ocjenjivanje radnog učinka</p> <p>VI. Primjena organizacione strukture</p> <p>A. Vertikalna integracija, mreže i outsourcing</p> <p>B. Etika i organizaciona arhitektura</p>		
<b>2. NASTAVA/OCJENJIVANJE</b>			
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.1. Nastavne metode</b>	Predavanja, vježbe i prezentacije studenata.		
<i>Opis</i>			
<b>2.2. Metode ocjenjivanja</b>	Formalno ocjenjivanje se vrši na osnovu učešća u nastavi, samostalnih zadataka i pismenog ispita.		
<b>3. LITERATURA</b>	<p>Brickley, J.A., C.W. Smith, J.L. Zimmerman. Managerial Economics and Organizational Architecture, 4<sup>rd</sup> Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2006.</p> <p>Hendrikse, G.W. J. Economics and Management of Organization, McGraw-Hill 2003.</p>		



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO



School of Economics and Business

# THE THIRD CYCLE BOLOGNA-BASED DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

Sarajevo, June 2009



## THE THIRD CYCLE BOLOGNA-BASED DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of the doctoral program within the Bologna – based educational system was first pointed out in the 2003 Berlin Communiqué. This field was further emphasized by the subsequent Bergen Communiqué from May 2005 which paved the road for further development of doctoral programs in EHEA in the form of a unique integration between the third level of higher education and research. In almost all EUA documents, doctoral education was defined as one of the major priorities for European universities.

The need for a structured doctoral program, transparent assessment system and supervision was identified as one of the main objectives of further development in achieving synergic effects from the integration of EHEA (European Higher Education Area) and ERA (European Research Area). The standard workload of the third – doctoral cycle was identified as 3-4 years full time. Such a program was conceived to be the first phase of a young researcher's career.

The new concept of graduate study has been envisaged in the forms of graduate school and doctoral/research school. The graduate school may include not only the students of the Master (+2) level but doctoral students as well. The doctoral/research school enrolls doctoral students only. Both schools are positioned within the organizational structure as independent units. Doctoral school can be organized around a particular discipline, research topic, cross-disciplinary research area, however, can be project-driven as well. It may involve several institutions that participate in planning, organizing and carrying out these programs

The advantages and added value of doctoral/graduate/research schools, as defined in EHEA/EUA documents, are as follows:

- Define a mission or vision shared by all partners that facilitates the process of turning doctoral candidates into excellent researchers;
- Provide a stimulating research environment and promote cooperation across disciplines;
- Provide a clear administrative structure for doctoral programmes, candidates and supervisors, and offering a clear profile and status for doctoral candidates;
- Ensure critical mass and help to overcome the isolation of young researchers;
- Bring junior and senior researchers together;
- Support and facilitate the task of supervising candidates and the role of supervisors;
- Organise admission with transparent rules and regulations;
- Provide teaching and transferable skills training;
- Provide enhanced career development opportunities, including advice on funding opportunities (scholarships, projects);
- Guarantee quality assurance and monitoring;

- Provide a framework allowing the development of codes of practice, procedures and mechanisms within the university structure and act as a an independent arbitrator or ombudsman where necessary;
- Enhance opportunities for mobility, international collaboration and inter-institutional cooperation.

Bologna-based model of doctoral programs introduced the concept of so-called “professional doctorates” or practice-oriented doctorates. Particularly in UK, the number of professional doctorate programs is growing rapidly. It is a common understanding that these two types of doctoral programs (scientific-research based or PhD program and professional doctorate) should have different titles.

Duration of doctoral studies within the Bologna model varies according to the mode of instruction that is applied. It is usually 3-4 years for full-time doctoral programs, while part-time programs take longer. In all programs, the Time-To-Degree (TTD) has to be defined.

The following figures depict several models of organizing doctoral programs in EU and B&H according to:

- d) dominant model of doctoral study - organization of doctoral education
- e) status of doctoral candidates
- f) state-public bodies having the responsibilities of organizing doctoral programs

Organisation of doctoral education	Number of countries	Countries
Individual education only (1)	5	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Malta, Montenegro
Structured programmes only (2)	4	Croatia, Estonia, Lithuania, Spain
Doctoral/graduate research schools only (3)	3	France, Liechtenstein, Turkey
(3) Mixed (1) and (2)	12	Andorra, Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Czech Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic
Mixed (2) and (3)	2	Italy, Norway
Mixed (1) and (3)		Belgium-Wallonia, Netherlands
Mixed (1), (2) and (3)	9	Albania, Armenia, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and Scotland

**Figure 1. Organization of doctoral education**

Status	Number of countries	Countries
Students only	10	Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Russia, UK and Scotland
Employees	3	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Denmark, Netherlands
Mixed	22	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Belgium-Wallonia, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey

**Figure 2. The status of doctoral candidates**

Type of ministry or other bodies	Number of countries or country names	Countries
Education and research	22	Andorra, Albania, Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden
Education	9	Belgium-Flanders, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Liechtenstein, Malta, Slovak Republic, Turkey
Research	1	Denmark
Education and HEFCs and RCs	2	UK and Scotland
Rectors' conference	1	Switzerland
Other agencies	Ministère de la Communauté Française and Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgium Wallonia); Ministry of Civil Affairs (Bosnia-Herzegovina)	

**Figure 3. State-public bodies having the responsibilities of organizing doctoral programs**

As shown in the figures, the current situation in B&H is as follows:

Doctoral programs are based on individual education only

- The students are employees, there is no full-time and coursework-based doctoral programs
- There is no ministry or some sort of body on state level that is responsible for doctoral education and responsible for education/research in general. Instead, it is coordinated by Ministry of Civil Affairs as in Belgium French Community (Belgium Vallonia).

## 2. DOCTORAL PROGRAMS AT THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS IN SARAJEVO

Doctoral study at the School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo (SEBS) within the Bologna concept and joint Tempus project organized with University of Vienna and University of Ljubljana will be organized through the following two types of doctoral programs:

1. **PhD - Doctor of Philosophy Program (PhD) in two major (areas of specialization): Economics and Management/Business.** This is an academic, research oriented and full-time program that lasts three years and holds 180 ECTS credits.
2. **DBA – Doctor in Business Administration.** DBA program or Executive Doctorate is a practice-oriented, part-time, doctoral program (professional doctorate). It covers applied business/business administration and lasts three years with 180 ECTS credits.

SEB BOLOGNA -BASED PROGRAM PORTFOLIO

**School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo**

Academic Program:  
Economics, Management – 3 year  
(EAM)

Practice – oriented Program:  
Applied Business - 3 year  
(BUS)

**UNDERGRADUATE – FIRST CYCLE PROGRAMS (3 YEARS)**

**Economics (ECO)**

1. Global Economy
2. Economic Analysis
3. Economic of Public Sector
4. Economics of Europe
5. Macroeconomic Management
6. Macrofinancial Management

**Management (MAN)**

1. Marketing Management
2. Management and Organisation
3. International Business
4. Financial Management
5. Management and IS
6. Accounting and Auditing

**High Business School (BUS)**

1. Banking and Assurance
2. Management
3. Marketing
4. Business Information Systems
5. Accounting and Auditing
6. Tourism

**GRADUATE – SECOND CYCLE PROGRAMS (2 YEARS)**

Economics

Management/Business

Executive MBA  
(2 years)

PhD PROGRAMS

THIRD CYCLE (3 YEARS)

Economics

Management/Business

DBA Program

### 3. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY PROGRAM (PhD PROGRAM)

#### 3.1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PhD programs in Economics and Management/Business is to prepare candidates for teaching and research positions in academic institutions in the fields of Economics and Business. The programs provide a solid theoretical background in the selected area of specialization (Economics, Management/Business) as well as competence in conducting research.

The requirements of the PhD program are the successful completion of seven courses organized according to the system of continuous assessment that is already applied at the undergraduate and graduate – master program, followed by a doctoral dissertation and its oral defence.

The course work in PhD program consists of the following courses:<sup>2</sup>

- a) Two Research Methods courses (Research Methods I, Research Methods II)
- b) Two or three area elective courses
- c) Two or three unrestricted elective courses
- d) Three seminars
- e) Research paper.

All courses must be completed in a maximum of two years.

---

<sup>2</sup> The number of hours is allocated according to the following scheme:

- Regular courses (Research methods, obligatory courses, elective courses): 30 hours - lectures + 30 hours - problem session + 180 hours - individual study work
- Work on dissertation: 1 ECTS = 25 hours of individual work
- Seminars: 1 ECTS = 25 hours of individual work

### 3.2. PhD PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS

#### Curriculum:

##### *First Year:*

Research Methods I (Econometrics)	10	Area Elective	10
Advanced Microeconomics	10	Advanced Macroeconomics	10
Work on dissertation	10	Work on dissertation	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

##### *Second Year:*

Research Methods II	10	Elective	10
Area Elective	10		
Work on dissertation	5	Work on dissertation	15
Seminar – Dissert Proposal	5	Seminar – Progress Report	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

##### *Third Year:*

Work on dissertation	25	Work on Dissertation	25
Seminar – Progress Report	5	Dissertation Defence	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### ECTS Distribution:

Courses	- 70 ECTS
Work on Dissertation	- 90 ECTS
Seminars	- 15 ECTS
Defence	- 5 ECTS
Total:	- 180 ECTS

The students can select elective courses with a permission of his/her supervisor and head of doctoral program.

Courses that can be taken within Research Methods II, for both programs are as follows:



1. Philosophy of Science
2. Research Methodology
3. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
4. Model Building and Optimization
5. Multivariate Business Statistics
6. Panel Data Econometrics
7. Qualitative Research Methods
8. Structural Equation Modeling
9. Time Series Econometrics
10. Experimental and Simulation Methods
11. Game Theory

Majors - Fields of Specialization (Areas of specialization) in Economics:

1. Economics
2. International Economics
3. Development and Transition Economics
4. Public Economics
5. Economics of European Integration
6. Money and Finance
7. Quantitative Economics

Note: Not all fields may be offered in all academic years

Elective and area-elective courses will be offered on yearly basis and confirmed by the network of doctoral programs. Upon consent of Doctoral program coordinator and/or advisor, student can take elective courses from master level, depending on specialization.

Elective Courses:

1. Applied Econometrics
2. Environmental Economics and Policy
3. Business, Government and Society
4. Economic of Transition
5. Globalisation of World Economy
6. History of Economic Thought
7. International Finance
8. Economy of B&H
9. Economics and Management of Public Administration
10. Comparison of Economic Theories
11. Regional Economic Analysis
12. Competitiveness, Industrial Performances and Economic Growth
13. World Economy
14. Economics of Innovations
15. Topics in Sustainable Development
16. ....

### 3.3. PhD PROGRAM IN BUSINESS

#### Curriculum:

##### First Year:

Research Methods I (Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods)	10	Area Elective	10
Decision Analysis	10	Area Elective	10
Work on dissertation	10	Work on dissertation	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Second Year:

Research Methods II	10	Elective	10
Area Elective	10		
Work on dissertation	5	Work on dissertation	15
Seminar – Dissert Proposal	5	Seminar – Progress Report	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

##### Third Year:

Work on dissertation	25	Work on Dissertation	25
Seminar – Progress Report	5	Dissertation Defence	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### ECTS Distribution:

Courses	- 70 ECTS
Work on Dissertation	- 90 ECTS
Seminars	- 15 ECTS
Defence	- 5 ECTS
Total:	- 180 ECTS

The students can select elective courses with a permission of his or her supervisor and head of doctoral program. Elective courses can be taken from all courses offered within one academic year including research methods courses.

Courses that can be taken within the course Research Methods II, for both programs (Economics, Business) are:

1. Philosophy of Science
2. Research Methodology
3. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
4. Model Building and Optimization
5. Multivariate Business Statistics
6. Panel Data Econometrics
7. Qualitative Research Methods
8. Structural Equation Modeling
9. Time Series Econometrics
10. Experimental and Simulation Methods
11. Game theory

Majors - Fields of Specialization (Areas of specialization):

1. Business Economics
2. Management and Organization
3. Marketing
4. Financial Management
5. Information Technology Management
6. Management Information Systems
7. International Business
8. Accounting and Auditing
9. Entrepreneurship
10. Innovation Management
11. Tourism
12. Business Law
13. Strategic Management
14. Human Resources Management
15. ....

Note: Not all fields may be offered in all academic years.

Elective courses:

1. Advances in Business Economics
2. Marketing Theory
3. Theory of Consumer Behaviour
4. Strategic Marketing Management
5. Advances in Accounting Theory and Management
6. Advanced Financial Management
7. Theory of Finance, financial markets and institutions
8. Corporate Strategies
9. Theory of Organization and Management
10. Advances in Human Resources Management
11. Advanced Business Statistics
12. Advances in Management Information Systems
13. Advances in Information Technology Management
14. Advances in Business Law
15. Directed Reading In Management
16. Theory of Networks
17. ...

## **4. ADMISSION AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS**

### **4.1. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND SELECTION CRITERIA:**

Entrance examination consists of the oral examination (70%) and previous record (30%). It will be given in the end of June each year.

### **4.2. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:**

- d) A Minimum of Grade Point Average (GPA) of 8 (C) or equivalent.
- e) Proof of English Proficiency
- f) Two reference letters

### **4.3. PREREQUISITES:**

#### **For both programs:**

The students who have completed second cycle program (Bologna Master degree) or pre-Bologna master program.

#### a) For PhD Program in Economics:

The students who do not hold MSc degree from the School of Economics or School of Business have to take the following courses as prerequisite courses: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics.

#### b) For PhD Program in Management/Business

The students who do not hold MSc degree from the School of Economics or School of Business have to take the following courses as prerequisite courses: Introduction to Business (obligatory) and one elective course taken from the following list:

- Marketing
- Management
- Accounting
- Finance
- International Business
- Entrepreneurship
- Business Informatics
- ...

#### **4.4. PROGRESS REQUIREMENTS**

The proposed academic program requires the student to fulfill prescribed academic requirements. Individual students' success is evaluated through exams and individual assignments. Immediately after enrollment in the doctoral program, at the proposal of the head of the doctoral program, the doctoral studies committee appoints the student's advisor. The committee takes the student's wishes into account as much as possible. For appointment of the advisor, the major selected and the area that the student plans to focus on are of key importance. In addition to appointing the advisor, the doctoral studies committee also appoints two members of the committee to evaluate the dissertation proposal. The advisor guides the student in selecting organized forms of study and in drafting the dissertation proposal (a research project) in the first year. The student submits the draft proposal to the proposal evaluation committee at the end of the third semester and publicly presents it in an academic seminar. 20 ECTS credits completed of obligatory courses of study are conditions for continuing the doctoral program with enrollment in the second year.

In the second and third year, the doctoral student is required to attend all research seminars. It is expected that he will actively participate in academic conferences of appropriate quality. 10 ECTS credits completed of obligatory course of study (Research method II) in the second year is the condition for continuing the doctoral program with enrollment in the third year. Before defending his dissertation, the student must complete all 70 ECTS credits of organized forms of study and fulfill the requirements regarding articles. Immediately after enrollment in the third year of the doctoral program, as a rule the members of the dissertation proposal evaluation committee are appointed as members of the dissertation evaluation committee, in which the advisor continues his role as advisor. At least one member of the dissertation evaluation committee must not be employed at University of Sarajevo and preferably should be from member's academic institutions of the network. In the second and third years, the doctoral student is required to fully inform (if possible, orally and in writing) the other two members of the committee at least twice regarding his work and findings. The other two members of the committee are expected to take the role of critics, providing a critical assessment of the student's work and adding their comments and suggestions. These are also forwarded to the advisor.

**Research Paper Requirement:** Research paper should be published or accepted for publication before the defence. The School will define the list of relevant journals. This paper is expected to qualify as a chapter of the dissertation.

#### **4.5. DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

The doctoral dissertation is possible in one of two forms. A doctoral dissertation as a collection of published articles, articles accepted for publication, and published material is a collection of scholarly material in a particular area to which an introduction and conclusion are provided. A doctoral dissertation in the form of a monograph is a broad, comprehensive, and in-depth treatment of particular issues in the field.

#### **4.6. ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION**

To complete the program, the student must fulfill all academic requirements for all organized forms of instruction in the academic program and the major, and must successfully defend his doctoral dissertation. When he has fulfilled all of the educational and research requirements defined by the academic program, the student in the Doctoral Program in Economics and Business receives the title *doktor nauka - znanosti/doktorica nauka - znanosti* (Doctor of Philosophy, Ph.D.).

## 5. DBA PROGRAM (DOCTORATE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE DOCTORATE)

### 5.1. CURRICULUM:

#### First Year:

Research Methods (Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods)	10	Area Elective	10
Area Elective	10	Area Elective	10
Work on dissertation	10	Work on dissertation	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Second Year:

Elective	10	Elective	10
Area Elective	10		
Work on Dissertation	5	Work on Dissertation	15
Seminar – Dissert Proposal	5	Seminar – Progress Report	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Third Year:

Work on Dissertation	25	Work on Dissertation	25
Seminar – Progress Report	5	Dissertation Defence	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

Courses	- 70 ECTS
Work on Dissertation	- 90 ECTS
Seminars	- 15 ECTS
Defence	- 5 ECTS
Total:	- 180 ECTS

Elective courses can be taken from all courses offered within one academic year including research methods courses.



## **5.2. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND SELECTION CRITERIA:**

Entrance examination consists of the oral examination (70%) and previous record (30%). It will be given in the end of June each year.

## **5.3. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:**

- e) MSc or MBA level.
- f) Proof of English Proficiency
- g) Two reference letters
- h) Three years of work experience

## **5.4. PREREQUISITES:**

The students who do not hold MSc degree from the School of Economics or School of Business have to take the following courses as prerequisite courses: Introduction to Business (obligatory) and one elective course taken from the following list:

- Marketing
- Management
- Accounting
- Finance
- International Business
- Entrepreneurship
- Business Informatics

## **5.5. PROGRESS REQUIREMENTS**

The proposed academic program requires the student to fulfill prescribed academic requirements. Individual students' success is evaluated through exams and individual assignments. Immediately after enrollment in the doctoral program, at the proposal of the head of the doctoral program, the doctoral studies committee appoints the student's advisor. The committee takes the student's wishes into account as much as possible. For appointment of the advisor, the major selected and the area that the student plans to focus on are of key importance. In addition to appointing the advisor, the doctoral studies committee also appoints two members of the committee to evaluate the dissertation proposal. The advisor guides the student in selecting organized forms of study and in drafting the dissertation proposal (a research project) in the first year. The student submits the draft proposal to the proposal evaluation committee at the end of the third semester and publicly presents it in an academic seminar. The 20 ECTS credits of courses in the first year of the study are conditions for continuing the doctoral program with enrollment in the second year.

In the second and third year, the doctoral student is required to attend all research seminars. 10 ECTS credits completed of obligatory course of study in the second year is

the condition for continuing the program. Before defending his dissertation, the student must complete all ECTS credits of organized forms of study. Immediately after enrollment in the third year of the doctoral program, as a rule the members of the dissertation proposal evaluation committee are appointed as members of the dissertation evaluation committee, in which the advisor continues his role as advisor. At least one member of the dissertation evaluation committee must not be employed at University of Sarajevo and preferably should be from member's academic institutions of the network. In the second and third years, the doctoral student is required to fully inform (if possible, orally and in writing) the other two members of the committee at least twice regarding his work and findings. The other two members of the committee are expected to take the role of critics, providing a critical assessment of the student's work and adding their comments and suggestions. These are also forwarded to the advisor.

### **5.6. DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

The DBA dissertation is possible in one of two forms: The first form is a collection of published articles, articles accepted for publication, and published material or case studies is a collection of scholarly material in a particular area to which an introduction and conclusion are provided. A doctoral dissertation in the form of a monograph is a broad, comprehensive, and in-depth treatment of particular issues in the field.

### **5.7. ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION**

To complete the program, the student must fulfill all academic requirements for all organized forms of instruction in the academic program and the major, and must successfully defend his doctoral dissertation. When he has fulfilled all of the educational and research requirements defined by the academic program, the student in the DBA Doctoral receives the title "doktor poslovnog upravljanja" (Doctor of Business Administration" (DBA).

### **5.8. MAJORS - SPECIALIZATIONS FOR DBA**

- Accounting and Auditing
- General Management
- Financial Management
- Marketing Management
- Human Resources Management
- Operations Management
- Information Technology Management
- Management Information Systems
- International Business
- Entrepreneurship
- Banking
- Insurance
- Managerial Economics

- Business Law
- Tourism
- ....

**5.9. ELECTIVE COURSES:**

1. Advanced Marketing Communications
2. Strategic Marketing Management
3. Advanced Marketing Research
4. Advanced Business Economics
5. Advances in Cost Accounting
6. Advances in Financial Management
7. Advances in Managerial Accounting
8. Financial Markets and Institutions
9. Corporate Strategies
10. Advances in Human Resources Management
11. Advanced Business Statistics Methods
12. Advances in Management Information Systems
13. Advances in Information Technology Management
14. Advances in Business Law
15. Directed Reading In Business Administration
16. Theory of Networks
17. ...

## 6. COURSE SYLLABI

### A) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSES

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course gives both a theoretical overview on the foundations of (philosophy of) science and a hands-on introduction into practicing science and knowledge creation.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	The course builds on the Philosophy and History of Economic and Business Research course.		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>In the first part we explore what science is, what its goals are, what it does, how it works, what its limits are, and what are its basic assumptions about knowledge, methods, the world, etc. We take a closer look at the processes involved in developing scientific knowledge/models; we follow the path from the phenomenon of interest, via the processes of observation, measuring, interpreting data, applying statistical methods, forming hypotheses, constructing scientific models/theories, making predictions and experimental designs, and finally “manipulating” the phenomenon of interest in an experiment (or simulation). These knowledge processes are reflected from the perspective of your respective discipline and research questions. We will discover that it is not really clear what the epistemological status of the resulting (scientific) knowledge is and—as a consequence—we will have to question classical concepts of science, such as that science gives us a true and objective picture of the world, that science is independent of observer and cultural influences, etc. Alternative concepts, such as Kuhn’s scientific paradigms, the constructivist perspective, and others will be discussed as possible ways out.</p> <p>The second part of this course addresses a crucial process in science: the generation of (radically) new knowledge. Students will conduct a practical knowledge creation project in interdisciplinary teams. The goal of this project is to achieve an expertise in state-of-the-art knowledge creation techniques (and their theoretical background), such as dialogue, reflection, world café, making explicit implicit assumptions, U-theory/presencing, different modes of deep observation, conducting generative interviews, deep knowing/understanding, etc. This part of the course aims at practically experiencing this socio-epistemological process/technology of generating (radically) new (scientific) knowledge in an interdisciplinary and collaborative context.</p>		

<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>Description</b>	
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	<p>The main didactical goal of this course is to learn by jointly generating, sharing, negotiating, and creating (new) knowledge. This course makes use of a wide variety of didactical elements contributing to reaching the learning outcomes in a well-orchestrated design. Among these measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– preparing presentations and whole didactical designs for a specific topic</li> <li>– close reading of texts</li> <li>– collaborative knowledge construction using face-to-face and virtual knowledge techniques</li> <li>– observation techniques, deep observation</li> <li>– generative interview, appreciative interview</li> <li>– co-creating (radically new) knowledge</li> <li>– coaching elements offered by teachers</li> <li>– dialogue</li> <li>– discovering, exploring, and negotiating hidden assumptions and mental models</li> </ul> <p>All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments.</p>
<b>Description</b>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual and group assignments, written test, and a seminar paper (draft PhD research proposal).
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Braybrooke, David (1986). <i>Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Prentice Hall..</li> <li>2. Flyvbjerg, Bent (2001). <i>Making Social Science Matter: Why Social Inquiry Fails and How It Can Succeed Again</i>. Cambridge.</li> <li>3. Hollis, Martin (1994). <i>The Philosophy of Social Science: An Introduction</i>. Cambridge..</li> <li>4. Little, Daniel (1991). <i>Varieties of Social Explanation: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Westview Press..</li> <li>5. Rosenberg, Alexander (1995). <i>Philosophy of Social Science</i>. Westview Harper Collins.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1.COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>This course aims to develop students' abilities to design and carry out methodologically sound and practically relevant empirical research in business and economics. It is designed to give students a solid foundation for working on individual and group research projects and the ability to be informed users of research results presented and/or published by others (e.g. fellow researchers and research institutions, governments, press).</p> <p>Learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enhanced general and specific knowledge in the field of research methodology.</li> <li>– Enhanced software skills.</li> </ul> <p>Further development of debating, writing, and presentation skills.</p>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	The course builds on the Philosophy and History of Economic and Business Research course.		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Business and economic research in the broader scientific context.</li> <li>2. Conceptual foundations of research in business and economics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Concepts, definitions, theories and models.</li> <li>– Research approaches, strategies and designs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Research ethics in theory and practice.</li> <li>4. Measurement issues in business and economics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Theory of measurement.</li> <li>– Levels of measurement.</li> <li>– Reliability and validity.</li> <li>– Measurement issues in quantitative and qualitative research.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Data typologies and data quality.</li> <li>6. Secondary data search: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sources of secondary data.</li> <li>– Search and evaluation techniques.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Primary data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Observation studies.</li> <li>– Experimental studies.</li> <li>– Surveys.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Sampling: approaches and strategies.</li> <li>9. Analytical methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Typologies.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Quantitative analysis in business and economics.</li> <li>– Qualitative analysis in business and economics.</li> </ul> <p>10. Research report preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Theory and practice of effective written research results communication.</li> </ul> <p>Theory and practice of effective oral research results communication.</p>
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments.
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual and group assignments, written test, and a seminar paper (draft PhD research proposal).
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frankfort-Nachmias Chava and Nachmias David (2000): Research Methods in the Social Sciences. New York: Worth Publishers.</li> <li>2. Greenfield Tony, ed. (2003): Research Methods for Postgraduates. London: Arnold.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>This course aims to develop students' abilities to design and carry out methodologically sound and practically relevant empirical research of qualitative nature.</p> <p>Learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ability to apply relevant techniques of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis.</li> <li>– Enhanced software skills to solve practical business problems.</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	Required background knowledge includes basic statistics, sampling and statistical inference, data collection, linear regression analysis,		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theoretical foundations of qualitative research.</li> <li>2. History and ethics of qualitative research.</li> <li>3. Qualitative research in practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Typologies of approaches and methods.</li> <li>– Phenomenology.</li> <li>– Structural analysis.</li> <li>– Observation studies.</li> <li>– Case studies.</li> <li>– Other techniques and approaches.</li> <li>– Specifics of qualitative research within specializations of doctoral program.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Qualitative data analysis.</li> <li>5. Probability and statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Probability and probability distributions</li> <li>– Sampling distribution theory</li> <li>– Theory of Statistical inference</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Quantitative data analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multivariate data analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Principal components</li> <li>o Factor analysis</li> <li>o Discriminant analysis</li> <li>o Clustering</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Maximum likelihood estimation</li> <li>– Generalized linear models (GLM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o ANOVA and ACOVA</li> <li>o Logit and probit models</li> <li>o Multinomial and ordinal logistic regression</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Hierarchical (multilevel) models</li> <li>– Structural Equation Modelling</li> <li>– Network analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Network »descriptive« statistics</li> <li>o Block modelling</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stochastic models for static and dynamic networks</li> <li>– Other methods according to specific students' needs and advances in methodology</li> </ul>
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments.
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual and group assignments, a project of qualitative and a project of quantitative nature.
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bentz, V. M. and Shapiro, J. J. (1998): Mindful Inquiry in Social Research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>2. Coffey, A., and Atkinson, P. (1996): Making Sense of Qualitative Data: Complementary Research Strategies. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>3. Dobson A. J.: An Introduction to Generalized Linear Models, 2002, Chapman&amp;Hall.</li> <li>4. Hair, Tatham, Anderson, Black: Multivariate Data Analysis, 1998, PrenticeHall</li> <li>5. Hogg, Tanis: Probability and Statistical Inference, 2001, Prentice-Hall</li> <li>6. Doreian, Ferligoj, Batagelj: Generalized Blockmodelling.</li> <li>7. Eliason S.R.: Maximum Likelihood Estimation: Logic and Practice, 1993, Sage.</li> <li>8. Gummesson Evert (2000): Qualitative Methods in Management Research. Thousand Oaks: Sage.</li> <li>9. Kaplan D.: Structural equation modelling : foundations and extensions, 2000, Sage.</li> <li>10. Maxwell Joseph A. (2005): Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.</li> <li>11. Snijders T.A.B., Bosker R.: Multilevel Analysis, 1999, Sage.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: MODEL BUILDING AND OPTIMIZATION</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This class is an applications-oriented course covering the modelling of large-scale systems in decision-making domains and the optimization of such systems using state-of-the-art optimization tools. Application domains include: transportation and logistics planning, pattern classification and image processing, data mining, design of structures, scheduling in large systems, supply-chain management, financial engineering, and telecommunications systems planning. Modelling tools and techniques include linear, network, discrete and nonlinear optimization, heuristic methods, sensitivity and post-optimality analysis, decomposition methods for large-scale systems, and stochastic optimization.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	This class is a computational and application-oriented introduction to the modelling of large-scale systems in a wide variety of decision-making domains and the optimization of such systems using state-of-the-art optimization software. Application domains include transportation and logistics, pattern classification, structural design, financial engineering, and telecommunications system planning. Modelling tools and techniques covered include linear, network, discrete, and nonlinear optimization, heuristic methods, sensitivity and post-optimality analysis, decomposition methods for large-scale systems, and stochastic optimization. This course is oriented around computation and computation-related issues in developing and solving large-scale optimization models.		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual and group assignments, written test, and a seminar paper (draft PhD research proposal).		

<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="592 321 1278 415">1. Bertsimas, D., and J. Tsitsiklis. <i>Introduction to Linear Optimization</i>. Belmont, MA: Athena Scientific, 1997. ISBN: 1886529191.</li><li data-bbox="592 417 1278 508">2. Van Hentenryck, Pascal. <i>The OPL Optimization Programming Language</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999. ISBN: 0262720302.</li></ol>
-----------------------	---

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: MULTIVARIATE BUSINESS STATISTICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Understanding the principles of selected multivariate business statistics techniques</li> <li>– Realising how to use these techniques in scientific work</li> <li>– Applying the techniques in a practical data analysis project</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>The course consists of three parts. In the first part, the theoretical principles of selected multivariate techniques are presented by the lecturer. Since not all the material can be covered in the lecture, careful reading of the relevant chapters in the textbook is necessary. In the second part, the participants are expected to present a scientific article in which one or more multivariate techniques are used (mid-term presentations). In the third part, the participants conduct a practical data analysis project with a given data set. For data analysis, the SPSS package is utilized. The written seminar papers have to be handed over to the lecturer one week before the end-term presentation by the latest.</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i><b>Description</b></i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		
<i><b>Description</b></i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar paper</li> <li>• Mid-term presentation (article)</li> <li>• End-term presentation (project)</li> </ul>		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hair, J.F.Jr., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L. (2006): Multivariate Data Analysis, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., Prentice Hall</li> <li>2. [Supplemental Literature: Backhaus, K., Erichson, B., Plinke, W., Weiber, R. (2006): Multivariate Analysemethoden, 11. Aufl., Springer</li> </ol>		

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: PANEL DATA ECONOMETRICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>This course provides a theoretical and empirical overview of econometric techniques that may be used when studying panel data. Panel data are pooled observations of a cross-section of units such as individuals, households, firms, states, countries, etc. The number of pooled observations per unit does not have to be the same, but that case does present some further complications. When feasible, the theoretical discussion of econometric techniques will be illustrated with empirical studies that use those same techniques.</p> <p><b>Student Learning Objectives/Outcomes</b>  This course promotes student learning in various ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An ability to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of panel data as compared to other data structures</li> <li>– An understanding of econometric techniques for panel data</li> <li>– Ability to apply these techniques in appropriate data conditions</li> <li>– Exposure to applications in various fields of economics</li> <li>– Enhanced presentation and writing skills</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction</li> <li>2. Dynamic panel data model</li> <li>3. Unbalanced panel data models</li> <li>4. Special topics</li> <li>5. Limited dependent variables</li> <li>6. Nonstationary data</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar paper 40 Percent</li> <li>• Mid-term presentation (article) 30 Percent</li> <li>• End-term presentation (project) 30 Percent</li> </ul>		

<p><b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Required Textbook</b>  Badi H. Baltagi, <i>Econometric Analysis of Panel Data</i>, Chichester, UK: John Wiley &amp; Sons, 2005.</p> <p><b>Other Helpful Course Materials</b>  The following texts may be useful to students of the econometrics of panel data. The reading list refers to some of these texts explicitly.</p> <p>Greene, W., <i>Econometric Analysis</i>, 5th ed., Prentice Hall, 2003.  Hsiao, C., <i>Analysis of Panel Data</i>, Cambridge University Press, 1st ed., 1986, 2nd ed., 2004.  Wooldridge, J., <i>Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data</i>, MIT Press, 1999  Arellano, M., and B. Honore, "Panel Data Models: Some Recent Developments." In J. Heckman and E. Leamer, eds., <i>Handbook of Econometrics</i>, Volume 5, Chapter 53, North Holland, 2001.</p> <p>The following papers should be read:</p> <p>B. Baltagi and J. Griffin (1983). "Gasoline demand in the OECD: an application of pooling and testing procedures." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 22, 117-137.</p> <p>B. Baltagi, J. Griffin and W. Xiong (2000) "To pool or not to pool: Homogeneous versus heterogeneous estimators applied to cigarette demand." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>, 82 (1), 117-126.</p> <p>B. Baltagi and D. Levin (1992). "Cigarette taxation: raising revenues and reducing consumption." <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i>, 3, 321-335.</p> <p>B. Baltagi and N. Pinnoi (1995). "Public capital stock and state productivity growth: further evidence for an error components model." <i>Empirical Economics</i>, 20, 351-359.</p> <p>C. Cornwell and P. Rupert (1988). "Efficient estimation with panel data: an empirical comparison of instrumental variable estimators." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 3, 149-155.</p> <p>D. Harrison and D. Rubinfeld (1978). "Hedonic housing prices and the demand for clean air." <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Management</i>, 5, 81-102.</p> <p>A. Munnell (1990). "Why has productivity declined? Productivity and public investment." <i>New England Economic Review</i>, 3-22.</p>
------------------------------	---

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The course introduces participants to qualitative approaches in data collection &amp; analysis and aims to provide students with the knowledge and capabilities for designing qualitative as well as integrated (qualitative- quantitative) research.</p> <p>Starting from a theoretical basis provided at the beginning of the course, participants will be guided through an entire qualitative research project throughout the semester. Additionally, questions and practical problems experienced by students in their own doctoral research can be discussed.</p>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>Starting from a theoretical basis provided at the beginning of the course, participants will be guided through an entire qualitative research project throughout the semester. Additionally, questions and practical problems experienced by students in their own doctoral research can be discussed.</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	<p>Depending on the progress in your dissertational project, you can choose one of the following tasks as assignment (2,000 – 2,500 words) to be handed in.</p> <p>1. Paper Summary: If you are in a nearly stage in your dissertation, summarize three papers on research applying qualitative (or mixed) research methodology in your field of research.</p> <p>2. Method Chapter: If you are in a more advanced stage in your dissertation, write an outline of your dissertation describing how you integrate qualitative research methodology in own dissertational research project.</p> <p><b>Research Project</b></p> <p>The goal of the Research Project is to actually conduct qualitative research guided by one of the instructors. Depending on the stage of your dissertation, you either work on your own qualitative data or are provided with data by the instructors.</p>		

	The outcome of this Research Project is a Research Report. The idea is that this report takes the form of a publishable paper (which, in the best case, can be submitted to a Journal of your choice).
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p><b>Recommended Reading</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flick, Uwe (2006). An Introduction to Qualitative Research, 3rd ed, Sage, London</li> <li>2. Saunders, Mark/Lewis, Philip/Thornhill, Adrian (2007): Research Methods for Business Students, 4th Ed., Prentice Hall/Pearson Education</li> </ol>



<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS MODELING</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	The course seeks to provide a user-friendly introduction to structural equations modelling (SEM) using the LISREL program. It is designed for non-experts and the emphasis is squarely on understanding and applying SEM as a tool in substantive research.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	The course is designed for PhD students and assumes previous knowledge of data analysis and statistics (including factor analysis and regression).		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– exposing the reader to the major steps associated with the formulation and testing of a model under the LISREL</li> <li>– describing the key decisions associated with each step - highlighting potential problems and limitations associated with LISREL modeling</li> <li>– assisting the interpretation of LISREL input and output files.</li> </ul> <p>The overall aim is to provide a critical understanding of what is really involved in LISREL modelling and sensitize the reader against 'mechanically' fitting or modifying models.</p> <p>Concrete examples are used throughout to illustrate issues relating to model conceptualization, specification, identification, estimation, evaluation, modification, and cross-validation and illustrated with actual program output.</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	The course will take the form of interactive workshop sessions, placing particular emphasis on student participation. Theoretical discussion of key SEM issues will be accompanied by practical demonstration of the use of the LISREL program. Guidance for setting up and interpreting the relevant input/output program files will also be provided. Students are expected to download the (free) student version of the LISREL program ( <a href="http://www.ssicentral.com">www.ssicentral.com</a> ) and also read widely on the subject (see below).		
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	This will take the form of a project on using LISREL to estimate and evaluate structural equation models. Full details will be given in the first session.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>The required text for the course is:  Diamantopoulos, A. and Siguaw, J.A. (2000): <i>Introducing LISREL</i>, Sage Publications</p> <p><i>Additional Reading</i>  A selected list of readings on SEM in general and LISREL in particular is given below; all readings are in a folder in the BWZ Fachbibliothek.</p>		

	<p>Anderson, J. C. &amp; Gerbing, D. W. 1988. Structural Equation Modeling in Practice: A Review and Recommended Two-Step Approach. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i>, 103: 411-423.</p> <p>Bagozzi, R. P. &amp; Yi, Y. 1988. On the Evaluation of Structural Equation Models. <i>Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science</i>, 16(1): 74-94.</p> <p>Baumgartner, H. and Homburg, C. 1996. Applications of Structural Equation Modelling in Marketing and Consumer Research. A review. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 13: 139-161.</p> <p>Bollen, K. A. &amp; Lennox, R. 1991. Conventional Wisdom on Measurement: A Structural Equation Perspective. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i>, 110: 305-314.</p> <p>Churchill, G. A. 1979. A Paradigm for Developing Better Measures of Marketing Constructs. <i>Journal of Marketing Research</i>, 16: 64-73.</p> <p>Danes, J.E. and Mann, K.O. 1984. Unidimensional Measurement and Structural Equation Models with Latent Variables. <i>Journal of Business Research</i>, 12: 337-352.</p> <p>Diamantopoulos, A. &amp; Winklhofer, H. 2001. Index Construction with Formative Indicators: An Alternative to Scale Development. <i>Journal of Marketing Research</i>, 37: 269-277.</p> <p>Mackenzie, S. B. 2001. Opportunities for Improving Consumer Research through Latent Variable Structural Equation Modeling. <i>Journal of Consumer Research</i>, 28 (1): 159-166.</p> <p>Ping R.A. Jr. 2004. On Assuring Valid Measures for Theoretical Models Using Survey Data. <i>Journal of Business Research</i>, 57(2): 125-141.</p> <p>Steenkamp, J. B. E. M. &amp; Baumgartner, H. 2000. On the Use of Structural Equation Models for Marketing Modelling. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 18: 195-202.</p> <p>Steenkamp, J. B. E. M. &amp; van Trijp, H. C. M. 1991. The Use of LISREL in Validating Marketing Constructs. <i>International Journal of Research in Marketing</i>, 8: 283-299.</p> <p><i>Useful Websites</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jason Newsom's homepage (<a href="http://www.upa.pdx.edu/IOA/newsom">www.upa.pdx.edu/IOA/newsom</a>) has a comprehensive collection of books and articles on practically every aspect of structural equation modelling.</li> <li>• Ed Rigdon's homepage (<a href="http://www.gsu.edu/~mkteer/index.html">www.gsu.edu/~mkteer/index.html</a>) is a treasure grove of online resources on structural equation modelling.</li> <li>• The Working Group Structural Equation Modelling at the University of Münster (<a href="http://www.unimuenster.de/SoWi/struktur">www.unimuenster.de/SoWi/struktur</a>) is useful website.</li> </ul>
--	--

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: TIME SERIES ECONOMETRICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The main objective of this course is to develop the skills needed to do empirical research in fields operating with time series data sets. The course aims to provide students with techniques and receipts for estimation and assessment of quality of economic models with time series data. Special attention will be placed on limitations and pitfalls of different methods and their potential fixes. The course will also emphasize recent developments in Time Series Analysis and will present some open questions and areas of ongoing research.</p> <p>The course provides a survey of the theory and application of time series methods in econometrics. Topics covered will include univariate stationary and non-stationary models, vector autoregressions, frequency domain methods, models for estimation and inference in persistent time series, and structural breaks. We will cover different methods of estimation and inferences of modern dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models: simulated method of moments, maximum likelihood and Bayesian approach. The empirical applications in the course will be drawn primarily from macroeconomics.</p>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to stationary time series</li> <li>2. Multivariate stationary analysis</li> <li>3. Univariate non-stationary processes</li> <li>4. Multivariate non-stationary</li> <li>5. Simulated GMM</li> <li>6. Likelihood Methods</li> <li>7. Bayesian methods</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		

<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Hamilton, James D. <i>Time Series Analysis</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994. ISBN: 9780691042893.</p> <p>Brockwell, Peter, and Richard Davis. <i>Time Series: Theory and Methods</i>. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1998. ISBN: 9780387974293.</p> <p>Canova, Fabio. <i>Methods for Applied Macroeconomic Research</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780691115047.</p> <p>DeJong, David, and Chetan Dave. <i>Structural Macroeconometrics</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780691126487.</p>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: EXPERIMENTAL AND SIMULATION METHODS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course gives an overview of simulation methods (first two sessions).		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>Each student will discuss a scientific paper on a specific simulation approach with application to a certain field (e.g., marketing, organization, production, logistics, innovation and technology management, life sciences, health care). Students can choose from preselected papers. As students are highly encouraged to select a field in relation to their PhD-project, they might also choose another more relevant paper for them (third session).</p> <p>All participants will then outline ideas how to best implement this approach by any logic (fourth session), and will finally present the implementation of the approach in any logic (fifth session).</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures, in-class and computer lab exercises, seminars. All methods include student presentations and discussions based on student individual and group assignments		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>			
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Brennan A., Chick S., Davies R., <i>A taxonomy of model structures for economic evaluation of health technologies</i>, in: Health Economics 15:1295-1310, 2006</p> <p>Hayden F.G., <i>The Inadequacy of Forrester System Dynamics Computer Programs for Institutional Principles of Hierarchy, Feedback, and Openness</i>, in: Journal of Economic Issues 40(2), 2006</p> <p>Cooper K., Braisford S., Davies R., <i>Choice of modelling technique for evaluating health care technologies</i>, in: The Journal of Operational Research 58, 2007</p> <p>Vensim® Tutorial, Reference manual, and Modeling Guide, Ventana Systems Inc., 1997, <a href="http://www.vensim.com/">http://www.vensim.com/</a></p>		

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: GAME THEORY</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course is an investigation of the evolutionary and epistemic foundations of solution concepts, such as rationalizability and Nash equilibrium. It covers classical topics, such as repeated games, bargaining, and supermodular games as well as new topics such as global games, heterogeneous priors, psychological games, and games without expected utility maximization.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction (Nash, Perfect, Sequential Equilibrium, Rationalizability, Correlated Equilibrium, Backward Induction, Forward Induction, Sequential Rationality, Self Confirming Equilibria)</li> <li>2. Repeated Games</li> <li>3. Cheap Talk, Signaling, and Reputation, Bargaining Theory</li> <li>4. Supermodular Games</li> <li>5. Learning and Evolutionary Foundations</li> <li>6. Epistemic Foundations</li> <li>7. Global Games</li> <li>8. Heterogeneous Beliefs</li> <li>9. Psychological Games</li> <li>10. Game Theory with Non-Expected Utility</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures and in-class exercises.		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual assignments, written test.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Osborne, and Rubinstein. A Course in Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1994.</p> <p>Fudenberg, Drew, and Jean Tirole. Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991.</p> <p>Kreps, David M. Notes on the Theory of Choice. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1988.</p> <p>Weibull, Jörgen. Evolutionary Game Theory. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1995. ISBN: 0262231816.</p> <p>Fudenberg, Drew, and David K. Levine. The Theory of Learning in Games. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1998.</p>		

## B) OBLIGATORY COURSES IN ECONOMICS

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1.COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The purpose of the course is to give an introduction to some of the main topics in this field: adverse selection (signaling, screening), moral hazard, mechanism design, and communication in organizations. First, the course focuses on the role of private information in people's incentives to work (or to shirk), to distinguish themselves and to communicate (or to lie). Second, it studies the question of how to design optimal mechanisms, compensation schemes and organizations <i>given</i> people's private information.</p> <p>Learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enhanced general and specific knowledge in the field of information economics and contract theory</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	Introduction in Microeconomics and Game Theory		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>1. Information economics</p> <p>(a) Adverse Selection</p> <p>(b) Signaling and Screening</p> <p>(c) Reputation and Cheap Talk Games</p> <p>(d) Non-linear Pricing</p> <p>2. Contract theory</p> <p>(a) Moral Hazard and Optimal Incentive Contract</p> <p>(b) Dynamic Moral Hazard</p> <p>(c) Implicit Incentive and Career Concerns</p> <p>(d) Property Right and Incomplete Contract Theory</p> <p>(3) Mechanism Design and Auctions</p> <p>(a) Basic Mechanism Design</p> <p>(b) Efficient Mechanism</p> <p>(c) Auction</p> <p>4. Communication and Organizational Design</p> <p>(a) Computer science approach</p> <p>(b) Incentive approach</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.1. Teaching</b>	Lectures, in-class and exercises, seminars		

Methods	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual and group assignments, written test.
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	Mas-Colell, Whinston, & Green (MWG), 1995, <i>Microeconomic Theory</i> . Milgrom and Roberts (1992), <i>Economics, Organization and Management</i> . Fudenberg, D. and J. Tirole (1991), <i>Game Theory</i> , Cambridge: MIT Press. Laffont and D. Martimort, (2001), <i>The Theory of Incentives</i> , Princeton University Press.



<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	The first part of this course will concentrate on developing the tools and concepts necessary to understand the modern macroeconomic theory — discrete time dynamic programming and continuous time optimal control. The study of specific models will take aback seat to mastering the techniques.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	1. Overview of the Macroeconomics. 2. Dynamic Programming and Optimal Control – Discrete Time Dynamic Programming – Continuous Time Optimal Control 3. Applications – Consumption and Savings - Ramsey model – One-Sector Model of Economic Growth – Investment with Adjustment Costs 4. <i>Numerical Solution Methods</i> – Value Function Iteration – Policy Function Iteration – LQ Problem – Log-Linearization 5. Competitive equilibrium with complete markets 6. Ricardian equivalence 7. Fiscal Policies in Growth Model 8. Recursive Competitive Equilibria 9. Asset Pricing 10. Optimal Taxation with Commitment 11. Fiscal-Monetary Theories of Inflation		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with exercise sessions.		
<b>Description</b>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	There will be 6-7 graded problem sets, a midterm and a final. The weights are: Problem Sets: 10% Midterm: 40% Final: 50%		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<b>Main readings:</b> B. D. Bertsekas: <i>Dynamic Programming and Optimal Control</i> , Athena Scientific, 2005. BF Blanchard, O. and S. Fisher: <i>Lectures on Macroeconomics</i> . MIT Press, 1989.		

	<p>LS Ljungquist, Lars, and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2000.</p> <p>SL Stokey, Nancy L., Robert E. Lucas, Jr., and Edward C. Prescott: <i>Recursive Methods in Economic Dynamics</i>. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989.</p> <p>Ljungquist, Lars and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. First Edition. MIT Press. 2000.</p> <p>Ljungquist, Lars and Thomas J. Sargent: <i>Recursive Macroeconomic Theory</i>. Second Edition. MIT Press. 2004</p> <p><b>Optional Textbooks</b></p> <p>Kamien, Morton I. and Nancy L. Schwartz: <i>Dynamic Optimization. The Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control in Economics and Management</i>. Amsterdam: Elseiver, 1991.</p> <p>Michael D. Intrilligator: <i>Mathematical Optimization and Economic Theory</i>. Philadelphia: SIAM, 2002.</p> <p><b>Articles:</b></p> <p>Blanchard, O., "What Do We Know About Macroeconomics that Fisher and Wicksell Did Not?" QJE, November 2000, 115:4, 1375-1410.</p> <p>Woodford, M., "Revolution and Evolution in Twentieth-Century Macroeconomics," forthcoming in P. Gifford, ed., <i>Frontiers of the Mind in the Twenty-First Century</i>, Harvard University Press. (Available at <a href="http://www.princeton.edu/~woodford/macro20c.pdf">www.princeton.edu/~woodford/macro20c.pdf</a>)</p>
--	---

**C) OBLIGATORY COURSES IN MANAGEMENT/BUSINESS**

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: Decision Analysis</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>	<b>Total Hours:</b>	
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course gives a thorough introduction into fundamental concepts of decision theory. The focus of the course is on methods for decision making and their axiomatic foundation. Software packages that are used in decision modelling and analysis are used to provide functionality of decision analysis models. These theoretical concepts are linked to empirical results to discuss their empirical validity and the possibility to apply them in a real world setting, or use them as the basis for applied research projects.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to preference modeling: Relations and scales</li> <li>2. Multidimensional evaluation Dominance and efficiency</li> <li>3. Decisions under risk: Introduction to expected utility theory</li> <li>4. Applications and extensions to expected utility theory</li> <li>5. Dynamic decision problems and the value of information</li> <li>6. Multicriteria decisions: additive models</li> <li>7. Multicriteria decisions: Non-compensatory models</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description (%)</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>			
<i>Description (%)</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Assignments (20%) Project (40%) Final exam (40%)		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	Winston, W.L., Albright, S.C., Practical Management Science, Duxbury – Thomson Learning, 2001 Raqsdale, C., Spreadsheet Modeling & Decision Analysis: A Practical Introduction to Management Science, South-Western College Pub, 2007 Goodwin, P., Wright, G., Decision Analysis for Management Judgment, Wiley 2004 Edwards, W., Miles, R.F., Winterfeld, D., Advances in Decision Analysis: From Foundations to Applications, Cambridge University Press, 2007		

## **D) ELECTIVE COURSES**

The syllabi for elective courses are given in a short format. Each teacher will develop a more detailed syllabus according to the structure and profile of doctoral candidates.

### **D-1. ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE PHD PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS**

#### **1. Applied Econometrics**

Modelling of adaptive behaviour of economic agents, adaptive expectations model, partial adjustment model, rational expectations models, models of qualitative choice, interpretation and parameter estimation, binary-choice models, forecasting with a simultaneous equations model, simulation approach in econometrics, econometric policy evaluation and optimisation using Monte Carlo method, use of econometric models for alternative macroeconomic policy.

#### **2. Environmental Economics and Policy**

Environmental problems as problems of allocation of resources, environment, externalities, nature goods as public and private goods, property rights, macroeconomic and microeconomic of environment, concepts of environmental policy, economics, politics and policy of global environmental problems, environmental and natural resource policy of the BiH in the process of association to European union.

#### **3. Business, Government and Society (Business Environment)**

Business environment: contradicting views on the business-government-society relationship, market and government: ideal and reality, the business environment in different countries, corporate social responsibility, anti-monopoly policy, cartels, monopolisation, mergers and acquisitions, government and regulatory policy: energy, telecommunications, transportation, business ethics, government and business environment, government support to business.

#### **4. Economics of Transition**

Understanding transition, political constraints and reform strategy, aggregate uncertainty, complementarities and speed of reforms, political constraints, the political economy of privatisation, allocative changes, the speed of price liberalisation, government collapse and economic performance, governance changes, government intervention in firms, comparing policies of privatisation and restructuring, the role of the state, the rule of law, corruption.

## **5. Globalisation of World Economy**

Definitions of globalization, patterns, major issues, evolution of the global economy, globalization of trade, globalization of investments and TNCs, outsourcing, global shift of production, globalisation and services, globalization and Inequality/Poverty, Convergence, Growth, social implications of Globalization: Women, Child labor & Labor standards, Culture, Democracy, Corporations & Environment.

## **6. History of Economic Thought**

Waves of economic theory, ancient and medieval economic thought, mercantilism, preclassical authors, classical political economy: Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Mill, socialist ideas in economics, Alfred Marshall and the rise of neoclassical economics, institutionalism and theories of cycles, keynesian revolution, neoclassical synthesis, monetarism and new classical economics, supply-side Economics, new and post Keynesian Economics, new Institutional Economics.

## **7. International Finance**

Main concepts in international finance (balance of payments, exchange rates, foreign exchange market and its characteristics, international parity conditions, managing of risks), evolution of the international monetary system , selected topics in international finance (European public finances, European monetary integration, international financial flows and macroeconomic aggregates, official and private sources of international finance.

## **8. Economy of B&H**

Introduction: key characteristics of the B&H economy, economic growth, unemployment, inflation, balance of payments, institutional changes from socialist to the market economy: privatisation and governance structure, new institutions and structure, firms' performance in post-privatisation period, fiscal policy and public finance reform, FDI, B&H and EU, liberalization and regulation of public sector, international competitiveness of B&H.

## **9. Economics and Management of Public Administration**

Organisation of public government, changes in state government, theory of bureaucracy, ethic in public government and it's management, local and regional conditions of the performance of public administration, the role of state in organisation of public administration, distribution of political power, roles of public government in different types of local-regional social systems, praxis of organisational management in public administration, roles of manager.

## **10. Comparison of Economic Theories**

Methodological issues and the role of methodology, neoclassical theories before 1930s and since 1930s, the importance of the development of neoclassical macroeconomics and

the methodological approach of M. Friedman, Keynes and his methodological approach, neokaynesian synthesis, postkeynesian economics, neoricardian economics, Schumpeter, insitutionalisms, neoaustrian economics, marxian political economy, franche structuralism.

### **11. Regional Economic Analysis**

The concepts of regional development and growth, the position of the region in national economy, "sector-based" analysis of the regional economy, the substance of the fundamental localisation theories, differentiation of the production costs and application of the models "input - output" in spatial analysis, economic utilisation of the territory, economic aspects of the spatial organisation and regional economic functions of the cultural - historical heritage.

### **12. Competitiveness, Industrial Performances and Economic Growth**

Competition, regulation and governance, competition, innovation, technology and economic development, aims and scope of competition policy, competitiveness of state, industrial economics as the foundation of competition policy, social framework of economic competitiveness and growth, determinants of growth in modern economies, changing political environment: national, regional and international forces.

### **13. World Economy**

Brief history of the world economic development, global production, outsourcing and logistics, global trade and regional economic integration, FDI and global money system, strategies for internationalisation of business operations, economics of population and urbanisation, divergences and poverty, role of innovation, technological development and the human capital, natural resources and environment, social capital.

### **14. Economics of Innovation**

Nature of technology, sources of innovations and technological changes, knowledge, definitions, types, knowledge as a property and human capital, national innovation systems and technology policy, institutional framework for technology development and innovativeness, interaction between industrial research, academic science and engineering, diffusion and transfer of technology, university role, framework for an innovation and technology strategy.

### **15. Topics in Sustainable Development**

Environmental science and sustainable development: the state of the world sustainability, environmental ethics and economics, the origins of the sustainability problems and concepts of sustainability, environmental systems: chemistry, energy and ecosystems, air pollution and global climate change, sustainable energy, freshwater and marine resources, business and sustainable development, sustainable development and social justice/equality.

## **D-2. ELECTIVE COURSES FOR PHD PROGRAM IN BUSINESS**

### **1. Advances in Business Economics**

Standard and advanced microeconomic theory, theory of the firm, the role of microeconomic in the decision making, demand theory, demand estimation, production and costing, production functions, market behaviour, market regulations, the role of macroeconomics in decision making, money and capital markets, fiscal policies,

### **2. Marketing Theory**

Scope of marketing; history of marketing science, origin of marketing thoughts, philosophy of marketing science; history and development of marketing thought; boundaries of marketing, marketing and social/economic changes, toward a general theory of marketing

### **3. Theory of Consumer Behaviour**

Theoretical background of consumer behaviour, analysis of consumer problems, consumer policies, consumer behaviour models, consumer protection, societal aspects of marketing operations, ethical issues in consumer behaviour and marketing

### **4. Strategic Marketing Management**

Philosophy of marketing management, objectives, strategy and management in marketing, marketing mix management, international marketing management, advances in product, distribution, promotion and pricing models, integrated marketing strategies

### **5. Advances in Accounting Theory and Management**

Traditional and new approaches in accounting theory, financial accounting, cost accounting, managerial accounting, concepts and methods of financial statements, financial reporting, analysis of financial reports, financial ratios, breakeven analysis, profitability, accounting standards, international accounting, accounting standards and EU

### **6. Advanced Financial Management**

Advanced Capital Budgeting and Value Creation, Portfolio Analysis, Advanced Capital Structure and Current Debate on Dividend Taxation, Initial Public Offerings, Options in Corporate Finance: Real Options and Advanced Securities, Financial Contracting, Issues in investments, issues in corporate analysis, Corporate Governance, and Current Debate, Financial Distress and Privatization of Bankruptcy, Corporate Hedging and Risk Management, contemporary financial management issues.

## **7. Theory of Finance, Financial Markets and Institutions**

Advanced topics in the areas of corporate finance, financial markets, international finance, financial instruments, financial institutions, portfolio theory, investment and portfolio analysis, developing financial models, portfolio decisions, security issues in capital markets, decision making under uncertainty, pricing theory, asset pricing models.

## **8. Corporate Strategies**

Advances in strategic management, theories of strategic management, strategic business environments, strategic decision making models, mergers, acquisitions, divestments, diversification, competitive strategies, resource based view, dynamic capabilities, strategy implementation, strategic leadership.

## **9. Theory of Organization and Management**

Organizational system, organizational processes, organizational structure, organizational efficiency, organizational effectiveness, modern organization theories and approaches, resource interdependences, population ecology. Foundations of management and organizations, evolution of management thought, pioneering contributions, scientific management, early administrative theories, approaches to bureaucracy, human relations and behavioral science approaches, systems thinking, open-system approaches.

## **10. Advances in Human Resources Management**

Challenges in HRM, human resource planning, job analysis and design, recruitment policies and procedures, employee selection, orientation and placement, career planning, compensation management, motivation and satisfaction, stress management, time management, retention strategies, employee benefits and services.

## **11. Advanced Business Statistics**

Advanced topics in probability, theoretical distributions, law of large numbers, parametric statistics, estimation, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, regression and correlation analysis, analyse of variance, time series analysis, forecasting methods, design of experiments, using integrated statistical software packages



## **12. Advances in Management Information Systems**

Management information and control systems, managerial aspects of IT utilization, Information systems in creating competitive advantages, impact on transforming organizations, IS design techniques and methodologies, use of IT for strategic and operational decision making

## **13. Advances in Information Technology Management**

Managing information resources, IT management function in organization, continuous computing, continuous computing technologies, disaster recovery management, business continuity, business continuity management, IT management standards and regulations, human resources in IT management,

## **14. Business Law**

Advances in business law, private law, civil law, B&H and EU public law, tax law, labour and social security law, law of EU, criminal law in business, foreign investments laws, laws of international trade, laws of intellectual properties

## **15. Theory of Networks**

Strategic alliances, joint ventures, franchising, consortia, clusters, cooperatives and virtual networks; application of transaction cost economics, property rights theory, information economics, resource-based theory, real options theory and the relational view of networks.

## **16. Directed Reading In Management**

Guided readings in management research. Supervised research and writing a research paper in topics of interest to doctoral student.

### **D-3. ELECTIVE COURSES FOR DBA PROGRAM**

#### **1. Advanced Marketing Communications**

Advances in marketing communication strategy, process and models of marketing communications, advertising, media planning, sales promotion, public relations, direct and online marketing

#### **2. Strategic Marketing Management**

Philosophy of marketing management, objectives, strategy and management in marketing, marketing mix management, international marketing management, advances in product, distribution, promotion and pricing models, integrated marketing strategies

#### **3. Advanced Marketing Research**

Scientific methods for marketing research, planning for marketing research, collecting data, measurement methods, using sampling methods, advanced statistical techniques, forecasting methods, marketing information system, international marketing research

#### **4. Advanced Business Economics**

Standard and advanced microeconomic theory, theory of the firm, the role of microeconomic in the decision making, demand theory, demand estimation, production and costing, production functions, market behaviour, market regulations, the role of macroeconomics in decision making, money and capital markets, fiscal policies,

#### **5. Advances in Cost Accounting**

Traditional and new approaches in accounting theory, financial accounting, cost accounting, managerial accounting, concepts and methods of financial statements, financial reporting, analysis of financial reports, financial ratios, breakeven analysis, profitability, accounting standards, international accounting, accounting standards and EU.

#### **6. Advances in Financial Management**

Advanced Capital Budgeting and Value Creation, Portfolio Analysis, Initial Public Offerings, Options in Corporate Finance: Real Options and Advanced Securities, Financial Contracting, Issues in investments, issues in corporate analysis, Corporate Governance, and Current Debate, Financial Distress and Privatization of Bankruptcy, Risk Management, contemporary financial management issues

## **7. Advances in Managerial Accounting**

Advances in managerial accounting concepts, financial reporting, business success indicators, relationships between balance sheet and profit/loss account, added value analysis, costs/income analysis, performance measures, accounting information system

## **8. Financial Markets and Institutions**

Advanced topics in the areas of corporate finance, financial markets, international finance, financial instruments, financial institutions, portfolio theory, investment and portfolio analysis, developing financial models, portfolio decisions, security issues in capital markets, decision making under uncertainty, pricing theory, asset pricing models.

## **9. Corporate Strategies**

Advances in strategic management, theories of strategic management, strategic business environments, strategic decision making models, mergers, acquisitions, divestments, diversification, competitive strategies, resource based view, dynamic capabilities, strategy implementation, strategic leadership.

## **10. Advances in Human Resources Management**

Challenges in HRM, human resource planning, job analysis and design, recruitment policies and procedures, employee selection, orientation and placement, career planning, compensation management, motivation and satisfaction, stress management, time management, retention strategies, employee benefits and services.

## **11. Advanced Business Statistics Methods**

Advanced topics in probability, theoretical distributions, law of large numbers, parametric statistics, estimation, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, regression and correlation analysis, analyse of variance, time series analysis, forecasting methods, design of experiments, using integrated statistical software packages

## **12. Advances in Management Information Systems**

Management information and control systems, managerial aspects of IT utilization, Information systems in creating competitive advantages, impact on transforming organizations, IS design techniques and methodologies, use of IT for strategic and operational decision making

## **13. Advances in Information Technology Management**

Managing information resources, IT management function in organization, continuous computing, continuous computing technologies, disaster recovery management, business

continuity, business continuity management, IT management standards and regulations, human resources in IT management.

#### **14. Advances in Business Law**

The legal environment of Domestic and International Law; Company Law; Bankruptcy and Reorganization; Judicial and Alternative Dispute Resolution; Law of Contract; Intellectual Property, Internet Law and E-commerce; Consumer Protection; Securities; Public Procurements; Public Private Partnership. Advances in business law, private law, civil law, B&H and EU public law, tax law, labour and social security law, law of EU, criminal law in business, foreign investments laws, laws of international trade, laws of intellectual properties

#### **15. Directed Reading In Business Administration**

Guided readings in business administration. Supervised research and writing a research paper in topics of interest to the DBA student.

### E) OTHER ELECTIVE COURSES

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: ECONOMICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course focuses on recent developments in the field of economic policy in connection to real economy. The topics include main topics from three area: economic policy, macroeconomics and microeconomics.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p><b>Economic Policy:</b>  The theory and practice of Economic policy in the World, the EU and the B&amp;H. Fiscal and monetary policy. Economic policy in open economies. The political aspects of Economic policy. Structural policy. Trade policy. Policy of the protection of Economic competition. The public sector. Policy of reallocation. Social policy. Labour market policy. Regional policy. Theoretical foundations of economic policy. Macroeconomic policy. Post-Keynesian theories of distribution and price and their economic policy implications. Economic policy in the open economy. Social consensus and decision-making in economic policy. External economic equilibrium and methods of its analysis. Possibilities and preconditions of government decisions. Theory of expectations and its development, and the role of the chosen expectations model in the determination of the role of the government in the economy. Theories of economic growth. Coordination mechanism in the economy, and theoretical starting points of the B&amp;H economy transition</p> <p><b>Microeconomics:</b>  The aim of the subject is to provide a deeper theoretical background for the application of Economic disciplines and subjects at doctoral level to the study of Economics. The goal of the above passage is to explain and actively practice the analytical apparatus used for this purpose. Consumer theory explains consumer's decisions and the formation of demand including the risk factor. Firm theory explains technological and market limits. The aim of analysis of the production factor market is to understand the formation of the optimal number of approaches. The synthesis of both markets introduces the theory of general equilibrium. At the end of the subject students are acquainted with the obstacles caused by the introduction of efficiency.</p> <p><b>Macroeconomics:</b>  This passage contains following problems: Determinants of economic equilibrium in free sectors model. Determination</p>		

	<p>simultaneous equilibrium in the goods market and money (assets) market in the model IS – LM and effectiveness of the fiscal and monetary policy by model IS – LM. Open economy and determination of output. Net exports and determination aggregate demand. Balance of payments and the curve of BP. Real exchange rate. Mundell – Fleming model. Absolute and relative versions of the theory PPP. Interest rate parity.</p> <p>Aggregate demand and its derivation through model IS –LM, its characteristics. Aggregate demand in an open economy in different situations of capital mobility under system fixed and flexible exchange rates. Derivation and definition of classical curve of aggregate supply – extreme case and basic position. Short – run keynesian aggregate supply. Other theoretical concepts of short – run aggregate supply.</p> <p>Labour market. Demand pull inflation and cost – push inflation and the model SP – DG. Adaptive and rational expectations. Method of curing inflation (cold turkey and gradualist method). Aggregate production function. Neoclassical model of the economic growth. Solow model and basic equation of growth accounting.</p>
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Economic Policy:  Atkinson, Baker, Milward, Economic Policy, MacMillan 1996  Mankiw N.G.: Principles of Economics, The Dryden Press 1998  Persson, T., Tabellini, G., Political Economics: Explaining Economic Policy, MIT Press 2000  Nicholson, W.: Microeconomics Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions. 8.ed. South-Western-Thomson Learning 2002.  Gordon, Robert J.: Macroeconomics. 8th ed. Addison Wesley, New York 2000.</p>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	This course provides a graduate-level introduction to the field of international trade. It examines the theory of international trade and foreign investment with applications in commercial policy.		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	Topics include gains from trade, Ricardian models of technological differences, Heckscher-Ohlin models of factor endowment differences, intermediate input trade, wage inequality, imperfect competition, firm heterogeneity, multinational firms, international organization of production, dynamics, trade policy, trade and institutions, sorting in trade and FDI, and effects of geography on trade.		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>			
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>The reading list refers to the following books:</p> <p>Dixit, Avinash, and Victor Norman. <i>Theory of International Trade: A Dual, General Equilibrium Approach</i>. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1980.</p> <p>Feenstra, Robert. <i>Advanced International Trade: Theory and Evidence</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003.</p> <p>Grossman, Gene, and Elhanan Helpman. <i>Innovation and Growth in the Global Economy</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991.</p> <p>Grossman, Gene, and Kenneth Rogoff. <i>Handbook of International Economics</i>. Vol. 3. New York, NY: Elsevier, 1995.</p> <p>Helpman, Elhanan, and Paul R. Krugman. <i>Market Structure and Foreign Trade: Increasing Returns, Imperfect Competition, and the International Economy</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1987.</p> <p>Jones, Ronald, and Peter Kenen. <i>Handbook of International Economics</i>. Vol. 1. New York, NY: Elsevier, 1984.</p>		

**Course Code:**                      **Course Title: LABOUR ECONOMICS**

<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The course has three major goals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. guide students through current theoretical and empirical understanding of key labor market and policy topics,</li> <li>2. guide students to own empirical research,</li> <li>3. make students familiar with research resources, standards and practices commonly used in the profession</li> </ol>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p><b>LABOR SUPPLY MODELS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Key terms and the framework.</li> <li>– Static model of labor supply, non-linear price lines, participation, overtime work, rationing, taxes and transfer schemes.</li> <li>– Home production, interpersonal transfers and earnings within families, allocation of (non)market time.</li> <li>– Labor supply over the life-cycle: Theory and evidence.</li> <li>– Aggregate models of labor supply.</li> <li>– Labor supply over the business cycle.</li> <li>– Labor force participation, taxes and selection bias.</li> <li>– Further evidence and estimation approaches.</li> <li>– Economics of migration.</li> </ul> <p><b>MODELS OF WAGE STRUCTURES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Basic human capital models, investment in schooling, on the job training, alternative interpretations.</li> <li>– Further evidence on the on-the-job training and tenure, general and specific human capital.</li> <li>– Theory of equalizing wage differentials.</li> <li>– Estimation approaches.</li> <li>– Schooling, education, and skills: demand, supply, and quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>LABOR DEMAND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Fundamental framework of static labor demand.</li> </ul> <p>Dnamic labour demand models</p> <p><b>EMPIRICAL DATA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resources, problems, collection and measurement issues.</li> </ul>		



<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>	
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with seminars
<i>Description</i>	
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Seminar project and written exam.
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Ashenfelter, Layard, eds. Handbooks of Labor Economics [HLE]. Elsevier Science Publishers.</p> <p>Ashenfelter and Hallock, eds. Labor Economics. Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar, 1995.</p> <p>Ehrenberg and Smith, Modern Labor Economics</p> <p>Hamermesh and Rees, The Economics of Work and Pay are introduction undergraduate texts.</p> <p>Ashenfelter and Kevin Hallock, eds., Labor Economics, Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar, 1995(4vols.). Reprints of some of the most influential articles in labor economics.</p> <p>Katharine G. Abraham and Henri S. Farber, "Job Duration, Seniority, and Earnings," American Economic Review, Vol. 77, No. 3, (June 1987), pp.278-297.</p> <p>George J. Borjas, "Self-Selection and the Earnings of Immigrants," American Economic Review, Vol.77, No.4 (Sept 1987), pp.531-553.</p> <p>Charles Brown, "Equalizing Differences in the Labor Market," The Quarterly Journal of Economics," 94:1 (Feb 1980), pp.113-134.</p> <p>David Card , "The Impact of the Mariel Boatlift on the Miami Labor Market," Industrial and Labor Relations Review," 1999, pp. 245-257.</p> <p>David Card and Alan B. Krueger, "Labor Market Effects of School Quality: Theory and Evidence," NBER WP No.5450.</p> <p>Barbara Petrongolo and Christopher A. Pissarides, "Looking into the Black Box: A survey of the Matching Function," Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XXXIX (June 2001), pp.390-431.</p> <p>Robert Topel, "Specific Capital, Mobility, and Wages," Journal of Political Economy: (1991), Vol. 99, pp.145-176.</p> <p>Robert J. Willis and Sherwin Rosen, Education and Self-selection," Journal of Political Economy: (1979), vol. 87, no.5, pt.2, pp.S7-36.</p> <p>Other journal articles on selected topics</p>

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: PUBLIC CHOICE</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to give a broad background in public choice models</li> <li>– to develop student’s abilities to model decisions faced by policy-makers in sound theoretical framework</li> <li>– to present current research in public choice</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p><b>Democratic Pathologies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Special Interest Groups and the Rise and Decline of Nations, Regulation as Rent Seeking. Political Business Cycles and Political War Cycles. Famine, Corruption, The Media and Democracy. Growth, Distribution, Taxation and some Big Questions of Development</li> </ul> <p><b>Voting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Votes vs. Dollars, majority rule. Voting systems – Substantive Effects. Minority Vote Dilution. District vs. at large systems. Runoffs and plurality rule. Gerrymandering. Paradoxes of Voting (Majority rule with pairwise comparisons, Cycling, Cycling Extended and the Seven Dwarfs, Cycling in continuous policy dimensions, Agenda setting and the killer amendment. The Arrow Impossibility Theorem. The Difference a Different Voting System can Make. Strategic Voting and The Gibbard-Satterthwaite Theorem. The Median Voter Theorem</li> </ul> <p><b>Constitutional Economics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Federalism. A Tax Constitution or Public Choice versus Public Finance. Term Limits. Court Politics. Soviet Style Bureaucracy</li> </ul>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with seminars		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Seminar project and written exam.		

<p><b>3.</b> <b>TEXTBOOK(s)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alesina, A., N. Roubini, and G. D. Cohen. 1997. Political cycles in the United States. In <i>Political Cycles and the Macroeconomy</i>, 73-83. Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press.</li> <li>- Besley T. and R. Burgess. 2002. The Political Economy of Government Responsiveness: Theory And Evidence From India. <i>The Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> 117 (4):1415-1451.</li> <li>- Brennan, Geoffrey and James M. Buchanan, <i>The Power to Tax: Analytical Foundations of a Fiscal Constitution</i>. Liberty Fund, Inc. 2000. Library of Economics and Liberty. 27 December 2005.</li> <li>- Carter, J. R., and D. Schap. 1990. Line Item Veto: Where Is They Sting? <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i> 4 (2):103-18.</li> <li>- Dixit, A., and B. Nalebuff. 1991. The strategy of voting. In <i>Thinking Strategically</i>, 259-85. NY: W.W. Norton &amp; Co.</li> <li>- Djankov, S., C. McLiesh, T. Nenova, and A. Shleifer. 2003. Who Owns the Media? <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> 46(2): 341-381.</li> <li>- Engerman, Stanley L. and Kenneth L. Sokoloff. 2001. Factor Endowments, Inequality, and Paths of Development among New World Economies. <i>Economia</i> 3.1 (2002) 41-109</li> <li>- Gwartney, J. D., and R. E. Wagner. 1988. Public Choice and the conduct of representative government. In <i>Public Choice and Constitutional Economics</i>, ed. J. D. Gwartney and R. E. Wagner, 3-28. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press.</li> <li>- Helland, E. and A. Tabarrok. 2002. The Effect of Electoral Institutions on Tort Awards. <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> 4 (2): 341-370.</li> <li>- Lott, John R. Jr. 1999. Public Schooling, Indoctrination, and Totalitarianism. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 107 (6) pt. 2: S127-S157.</li> <li>- Mauro, Paolo. 1995. Corruption and Growth. <i>The Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>, Vol. 110, No. 3. (Aug., 1995), pp. 681-712.</li> <li>- Meltzer, A. H., and S. F. Richard. 1981. A Rational Theory of the Size of Government. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 89:914-27.</li> <li>- Peltzman, S. 1989. The economic theory of regulation after a decade of deregulation. In <i>Brookings Papers On Economic Activity: Microeconomics</i>, ed. M. N. Bailey and C. Winston, 1-41. Wash., D.C.: Brookings Institution.</li> <li>- Persson, T. and G. Tabellini. 1992. Growth, Distribution and Politics. <i>European Economic Review</i> 36:593-602. Reprinted in Persson and Tabellini (1994).</li> <li>- Shleifer, A., and R. Vishny. 1992. Pervasive Shortages Under Socialism. <i>Rand Journal of Economics</i> 23 (2):237-46.</li> <li>- Sen, Amartya. 1990. Public Action to Remedy Hunger. Tanco Memorial Lecture. London.</li> </ul>
---	--

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: ECONOMICS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to give the students a broad background of the economics of European integration</li> <li>- to develop student's abilities to analyze European economies</li> <li>- to present current research of economics of European integration</li> </ul>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The EMU macroeconomic framework: monetary policy</li> <li>- Monetary Theory and the ECB reaction function</li> <li>- Shock propagation and the optimal stabilization path</li> <li>- The EMU macroeconomic framework: fiscal policy</li> <li>- Public Deficit, Public Debt and Fiscal Sustainability</li> <li>- Heterogeneity and Risk insurance</li> <li>- Microeconomic and macroeconomic risks and social insurance</li> <li>- Federalism and Redistribution</li> </ul>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with seminars		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Seminar project and written exam.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ballabriga, F. C. and C. Martinez-Mongay (2005). Sustainability of EU public finances. Economic papers European Commission, Directorate general for economic and financial affairs, No. 225.</li> <li>2. Blanchard, O. and F. Giavazzi (2001). Macroeconomic effects of regulation and deregulation in goods and labor markets. NBER Working papers No. 8120.</li> <li>3. Buti, M., S. Eijffinger, et al. (2003). Revisiting the Stability and Growth Pact: Grand Design or Internal Adjustment? Economic Papers European Commission, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, No. 180.</li> <li>4. Buti, M., W. Roeger, et al. (2001). Monetary and Fiscal Policy Interactions under a Stability Pact. EUI Working Papers ECO, European University Institute, Department of Economics, No. 2001/8.</li> <li>5. Gali, J. and R. Perotti (2003). Fiscal Policy and Monetary Integration in Europe. NBER Working papers No. 9773.</li> <li>6. Hallett, A. H., J. Lewis, et al. (2004). Fiscal Policy in Europe,</li> </ol>		

	<p>1991-2003: An Evidence-based Analysis. London, Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR).</p> <p>7. Lambertini, L. and R. Rovelli (2003). Independence or Coordinated? Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU. Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU. M. Buti. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>8. Willem H. Buiter, Clemens Grafe, 2002, Reforming EMU's Fiscal Policy Rules. Some Suggestions for Enhancing Fiscal Sustainability and Macroeconomic Stability in an Enlarged European Union in Buti, M. ed. Monetary and Fiscal Policies in EMU: Interactions and Coordination, Cambridge University Press, 2003, 92-145.</p> <p>9. Persson, T., Tabellini G. (1996) Federal Fiscal Constitutions: Risk Sharing and Redistribution. Journal of Political Economy, 104 (5), 979-1009</p> <p>10. Quah, Danny T. (1996) Regional convergence clusters across Europe. European Economic Review, 40, 951-958.</p> <p>11. Other journal articles on selected topics</p>
--	---

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to give the students a broad background in industrial organization</li> <li>2. to develop student's abilities to apply game theoretic approach to industry analysis</li> <li>3. to present current research in industrial organization</li> </ol>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oligopoly and strategic interaction: Bertrand and Cournot</li> <li>2. Barriers to entry, sunk costs, limit pricing, predatory pricing, collusion.</li> <li>3. Product differentiation</li> <li>4. The economics of industrial districts</li> <li>5. Overview of the economics and regulation of network industries.</li> <li>6. Patent races. Under and over-investment in R&amp;D. Optimal patent length and breadth. Sequential innovation</li> <li>7. Empirical Industrial Organization: main approaches and trends</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with seminars		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Seminar project and written exam.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<b>Main references:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tirole, J. The Theory of Industrial Organization, MIT Press, 1989.</li> <li>2. Shy, O. The Economics of Network Industries, Cambridge University Press, 2002.</li> <li>3. Scotchmer, S. Innovation and Incentives. The MIT Press, 2004.</li> </ol> <p>Journal articles on selected topics</p>		

<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>Course Title: MONEY AND FINANCE</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Year:</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	<b>ECTS credits:</b>
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	<b>Hours/Week:</b>		<b>Total Hours:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to give the students a broad background in money and finance</li> <li>2. to develop student's abilities to understand monetary economics and policy and financial markets</li> <li>3. to present current research in monetary economics and finance</li> </ol>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>			
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic concepts and basic monetary models</li> <li>2. Empirical evidence on money, activity and inflation.</li> <li>3. Nominal rigidities</li> <li>4. Empirical evidence on price setting and price behavior</li> <li>5. Basic concepts of monetary policy</li> <li>6. Target vs. policy rule</li> <li>7. Overview of financial assets and markets</li> <li>8. Brownian motion; arbitrage; option pricing; Black and Scholes model; risk neutral pricing</li> <li>9. The term structure of interest rates; duration, short rate models</li> <li>10. Asset pricing and the efficient market hypothesis</li> <li>11. the mean-variance investor, the CAPM</li> </ol>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Method of teaching will be lectures combined with seminars		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Seminar project and written exam.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<b>Main references:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Walsh, C. E. Monetary Theory and Policy, MIT Press, 2003.</li> <li>2. Woodford, M. Interest and Prices: Foundations of a Theory of Monetary Policy, Princeton University Press, 2003.</li> <li>3. Duffie, D. Dynamic Asset Pricing Theory, Princeton University Press, 2001.</li> </ol> <p>Journal articles on selected topics</p>		

<b>Course Code:</b>	Course Title: <b>BUSINESS ECONOMICS</b>		
<b>Level:</b>	Year:	Semester:	ECTS credits:
<b>Status: obligatory</b>	Hours/Week:	Total Hours:	
Instructor:			
<b>1. COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>This course focuses on the application of microeconomic and new institutional economic theory to the practical problems faced by decision makers in business environment.</p> <p>After completing the course, the student will be able to:</p> <p>A. Identify a variety of economic problems faced by business organizations.</p> <p>B. Analyze the process of managerial decision making.</p> <p>C. Apply principles of economics to managerial problems.</p>		
<b>1.1. Prerequisites</b>	Introduction in microeconomics		
<b>1.2. CONTENTS</b>	<p>I. Markets, Organizations and the Role of Knowledge</p> <p>II. Economics of Strategy: Creating &amp; Capturing Value</p> <p>III. Incentive Conflicts and Contracts</p> <p>IV. Property Rights and Incomplete Contracts</p> <p>V. Designing Organizational Architecture</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Organizational Architecture</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Decision Rights: The Level of Empowerment</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. Decision Rights: Bundling Tasks into Jobs</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">D. Attracting &amp; Retaining Qualified Employees</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">E. Incentive Compensation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">F. Individual Performance Evaluation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">G. Divisional Performance Evaluation</p> <p>VI. Applications of Organizational Architecture</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Vertical Integration, Networks and Outsourcing</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Ethics and Organizational Architecture</p>		
<b>2. TEACHING/ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.1. Teaching Methods</b>	Lectures and in-class exercises and students' presentations.		
<i>Description</i>			
<b>2.2. Student Assessment Methods</b>	Formal evaluation is based on class participation, individual assignments, written test.		
<b>3. TEXTBOOK(s)</b>	<p>Brickley, J.A., C.W. Smith, J.L. Zimmerman. Managerial Economics and Organizational Architecture, 4<sup>rd</sup> Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2006.</p> <p>Hendrikse, G.W. J. Economics and Management of Organization, McGraw-Hill 2003.</p>		



**SPORAZUMI**  
**AGREEMENTS**



**UDRUŽENJE  
MREŽE DOKTORSKIH STUDIJA SREDNJE I JUGOISTOČNE EVROPE  
IZ OBLASTI EKONOMIJE I POSLOVNE ADMINISTRACIJE  
CESEENET**

**Statut 2008**

**Član 1: Naziv i sjedište**

Uspostavlja se međunarodno neprofitno udruženje pod nazivom "Mreža doktorskih studija srednje i jugoistočne Evrope (CESEENET)". Prvo sjedište udruženja će biti na Ekonomskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Ljubljani, Kardeljeva ploščad 17, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija. Sjedište može biti prebačeno odlukom Upravnog odbora u bilo koje drugo mjesto u Sloveniji ili nekoj drugoj zemlji.

**Član 2: Svrha**

2.1 Svrha Mreže doktorskih studija srednje i jugoistočne Evrope je da podstakne i unaprijedi saradnju između univerziteta srednje i jugoistočne Evrope koji organizuju doktorske programe iz oblasti ekonomije i businessa, u cilju podizanja kvalitete svojih doktorskih programa. Ostvarivanje prednosti učešća u Mreži neće spriječiti članice da istovremeno sačuvaju integritet svojih akreditovanih doktorskih programa.

2.2 Konkretno, ciljevi CESEENET-a su sljedeći:

- organizacija zajedničkih predmeta u određenim studijskim oblastima,
- organizacija istraživačkih seminara,
- podsticanje razmjene studenata doktorskih studija,
- jačanje istraživačke saradnje,
- unapređenje saradnje između odbora za doktorske studije ,
- serijska publikacija radnih materijala,
- uspostavljanje zajedničkog akademskog časopisa,
- raspisivanje natječaja za najbolji članak u regiji,
- organizacija ljetne škole za studente doktorskih studija, te
- pomoć članicama da kreiraju okruženje izvrsnosti svojih programa sa evropskom perspektivom, istovremeno poštujući vlastite različitosti.

2.3 Kako bi ispunila ove ciljeve, Mreža će prikupljati novčana sredstva, primati donacije i sponzorstva, organizirati kongrese, simpozije, radionice i konferencije, održavati svoju internet stranicu, te izdavati bilten i ostale materijale koje su u vezi sa ciljevima Mreže. Mreža može učestvovati u bilo kojoj aktivnosti kroz koju će ostvariti svoje ciljeve.

### **Član 3: Članstvo**

3.1 Članice su institucionalna tijela uspostavljena u skladu sa nacionalnim zakonodavstvom države iz koje potiču.

3.2 Članstvo u Mreži je otvoreno za institucije iz zemalja srednje i jugoistočne Evrope koje organizuju doktorske programe iz oblasti ekonomije i businessa, pod uslovom da ispunjavaju sljedeće kriterije:

- institucija organizuje doktorski program prema bolonjskom modelu iz oblasti ekonomije i/ili business-a, sa akreditacijom u jednoj od država srednje ili jugoistočne Evrope;
- institucija upisuje studente doktorskih studija barem jednom godišnje;
- institucija ima profesore akademski kvalifikovane (AQ) da budu mentori studentima doktorskih studija.

3.3 Pravila pristupa Mreži:

- Instituciju može predložiti postojeći član Izvršnog odbora koji jamči drugim članicama Udruženja da predloženi član ispunjava uslove za članstvo, odnosno institucija može uputiti zahtjev za članstvo koordinatoru CESEENET-a.
- Pristup članstvu se odobrava u dogovoru između Izvršnog i Upravnog odbora.

3.4 Članstvo se može prekinuti:

- odlukom same članice, koja stupa na snagu tri mjeseca nakon što se povlačenje iz članstva saopći Izvršnom odboru putem redovne pošte ili drugih odgovarajućih sredstava, ili
- u slučaju da doktorski program institucije u pitanju više ne ispunjava uslove za članstvo predviđene članom 3.2.

Prekid članstva stupa na snagu početkom naredne akademske godine.

### **Član 4: Upravni i Izvršni odbor**

4.1 Mrežom rukovode Upravni i Izvršni odbor.

4.2 Upravni odbor sačinjavaju dekani institucija članica, a sastaje se najmanje jednom godišnje. Odluke se donose dvotrećinskom većinom glasova članova Upravnog odbora.

4.3 Upravni odbor ima isključiva ovlaštenja za sprovođenje ciljeva Udruženja, a koje predlaže Izvršni odbor. U nadležnost Upravnog odbora spada naročito sljedeće:

- Odobravanje aktivnosti definiranih članom 2.2.
- Donošenje izmjena i dopuna statuta.
- Raspuštanje udruženja.

4.4 Izvršni odbor se sastoji od po jednog člana iz svake od institucija članica (rukovodilac dokorskog programa ili prodekan za doktorske programe). Svaki član Izvršnog odbora ima

zamjenika. Izvršni odbor se sastaje najmanje dvaput godišnje i odlučuje dvotrećinskom većinom glasova.

4.5 Članove Izvršnog odbora i njihove zamjenike predlažu institucije članice.

4.6 Svaka institucija članica mreže ima jedan glas u Izvršnom odboru.

4.7. Izvršni odbor ima sva ovlaštenja u pogledu upravljanja i vođenja administracije, izuzev onih koje obavlja Upravni odbor.

4.8. Radom Izvršnog i Upravnog odbora koordinira koordinatorski CESEENET-a kojeg imenuje Upravni odbor na period od dvije godine.

#### **Član 5: Finansiranje**

5.1 Članovi ne plaćaju godišnju naknadu za članstvo, ali učestvuju u troškovima organizacije pojedinih aktivnosti unutar mreže, prema planu kojeg utvrđuju Upravni i Izvršni odbor.

5.2 Za svaki pojedinačni događaj koji se organizuje u okviru Mreže će se sklopiti posebni multilateralni ugovori o finansiranju (obaveze i finansijski rezultati).

#### **Član 6: Izmjene i dopune statuta**

6.1 Izmjene i dopune ovog statuta predlaže Izvršni odbor na dnevni red godišnjeg sastanka Upravnog odbora.

6.2 Izvršni odbor podnosi prijedloge izmjena članovima najmanje mjesec dana prije datuma održavanja sastanka Upravnog odbora na kojem će se odlučivati o predloženim izmjenama.

6.3 Prijedlog ili izmjene se mogu usvojiti jedino dvotrećinskom većinom glasova prisutnih ili zastupanih članova.

#### **Član 7: Raspuštanje**

7.1 Upravni odbor može donijeti odluku o raspuštanju Mreže, u skladu sa pravilima koja se odnose na izmjene statuta.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN PHD NETWORK  
ASSOCIATION IN ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
CESEENET**

**2008 STATUTES**

**Article 1: Name and seat**

An international nonprofit association has been established called the Central and Southeast European PhD Network (CESEENET). The association's office shall initially be established at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Kardeljeva ploščad 17, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia. It may be transferred to any other place in Slovenia or any other country through a decision by the Steering Committee.

**Article 2: Purpose**

2.1 The purpose of Central and Southeast European PhD Network is to promote and facilitate cooperation among universities in central and southeast Europe that offer PhDs in economics and business in order to increase the quality of their PhD programs. Participating schools will benefit from network activities while maintaining the integrity of their accredited PhD programs within the network.

2.2 Specifically, CESEENET has the following purposes:

- Organizing common courses in specific fields of study,
- Organizing research seminars,
- Facilitating PhD student exchanges,
- Strengthening research cooperation,
- Promoting cooperation on doctoral committees,
- Establishing a working paper series,
- Developing a joint academic journal,
- Organizing a competition for the best paper in the region,
- Organizing a summer school for PhD students, and
- Helping participating programs create an environment of excellence with a European perspective, while still pursuing diversity.

2.3 In order to carry out its purpose, the network will be permitted to collect funds, receive donations and sponsorships, organize congresses, symposia, workshops, and conferences, maintain a website, and publish a newsletter and any other documents relating to its purpose. The network may engage in any activity that allows it to carry out its purpose.

### **Article 3: Membership**

3.1 The members are institutional bodies legally constituted under their own national legislation.

3.2 The network is open to membership for institutions from central and southeast European countries that offer PhD programs in economics and business. They must meet the following criteria:

- The institution should offer a Bologna-type PhD program in economics and/or business, with accreditation in a country of central or southeast Europe.
- The institution should enroll doctoral students at least once per year;
- The institution must have academically qualified (AQ) professors to supervise doctoral students.

3.3 Admission rules:

- An institution may be proposed by an existing member of the executive committee that assures the other members of the Association that the proposed new member meets the requirements for membership, or it can send a letter requesting admission to the CESEENET coordinator.
- Membership is agreed upon by the Executive and Steering Committees.

3.4 Membership may be terminated

- By a decision of the member itself, taking effect three months after a withdrawal has been communicated by registered mail or other appropriate means to the Executive Committee, or
- When the institution's doctoral program no longer meets the requirements for membership under provision 3.2.

Termination of membership takes effect with the following academic year.

### **Article 4: Steering and Executive Committees**

4.1 The network shall be managed by its Steering and Executive Committees

4.2 The Steering Committee consists of deans from participating institutions and meets at least once per year. It makes decisions by a two-thirds majority vote.

4.3 The Steering Committee holds all powers allowing realization of the association's objectives as proposed by Executive Committee. The following in particular are its concern:

- Approval of the actions defined in 2.2
- Modification of the statutes
- Dissolution of the association

4.4 The Executive Committee consists of one member from participating institutions (the

head of the PhD program or vice-deans for the PhD program). Each member of Executive Committee has a deputy. The Executive Committee meets at least twice per year and makes decisions by a two-thirds majority vote.

4.5 The members of Executive Committee and their deputies are proposed by participating institutions.

4.6 Each institution participating in the network has one vote in the Executive Committee.

4.7. The Executive Committee exercises all powers of management and administration, except those held by the Steering Committee.

4.8. The work of Executive and Steering Committees is coordinated by the CESEENET coordinator, who is appointed by Steering Committee for a period of two years.

#### **Article 5: Finance**

5.1 Members do not pay an annual membership fee, but do participate in the costs of organizing particular activities within the network according to the plan confirmed by Steering and Executive Committees.

5.2 For every particular event organized by the network, a separate multilateral agreement on financing (i.e., obligations and financial results) shall be signed.

#### **Article 6: Amendments to the statutes**

6.1 Any amendments to these statutes shall be proposed by the Executive Committee to the annual meeting of Steering Committee.

6.2 The Executive Committee must submit any proposals for modification as formulated to the members at least one month before the date the Steering Committee is convened to rule on this modification.

6.3 A proposal or any modifications thereof can only be adopted through a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented.

#### **Article 7: Dissolution**

7.1 The Steering Committee may decide to dissolve the network in line with the rules established for the modification of the statutes.



**OPŠTI MULTILATERALNI UGOVOR O  
DOKTORSKOM PROGRAMU IZ OBLASTI EKONOMIJE I BUSINESS-A IZMEĐU  
UNIVERZITETA U OKVIRU MREŽE DOKTORSKIH STUDIJA SREDNJE I JUGOISTOČNE  
EVROPE (CESENET)**

1. Ovim opštim multilateralnim ugovorom o doktorskim studijama uspostavlja se saradnja između sljedećih institucija:

- Univerzitet u Ljubljani, Ekonomski fakultet
- Univerzitet u Mariboru, Fakultet ekonomije i businessa
- Univerzitet u Beču, Fakultet za business, ekonomiju i statistiku
- Univerzitet Alpen-Adria iz Klagenfurta, Ekonomski fakultet
- Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Ekonomski fakultet
- Sveučilište u Rijeci, Ekonomski fakultet
- Sveučilište u Splitu, Ekonomski fakultet
- Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Ekonomski fakultet

2. Ovaj opšti multilateralni ugovor predviđa sljedeća doktorska zvanja:

- Doktor nauka - Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) iz dvije oblasti: ekonomije i menadžmenta (poslovnog upravljanja)
- Doktor poslovnog upravljanja - Doctor of Business Administration (DBA)

Na osnovu ovog multilateralnog ugovora, partnerski univerziteti će studentima koji se upisuju na doktorski studij nuditi dvije odvojene grupe predmeta za PhD i DBA programe.

3. Doktorski program koji je obuhvaćen ovim multilateralnim ugovorom je definiran kao trogodišnji akademski program u skladu sa bolonjskim kriterijima.

4. U programu razmjene u okviru doktorskog studija mogu učestvovati studenti koji su već upisani na doktorski program pri jednoj od institucija članica Mreže. Izbor studenata koji će učestvovati u programu razmjene vrši matični univerzitet, u skladu sa internim pravilima univerziteta i programskim zahtjevima.

Studenti iz institucija koje nisu članice Mreže mogu učestvovati u programu razmjene samo u slučaju postojanja upražnjenih mjesta, te pod posebnim finansijskim uslovima koje će definisati institucija-domaćin.

5. Akademski program se završava sticanjem jednog od sljedećih zvanja:

- Doktor nauka (Doctor of Philosophy)
- Doktor poslovnog upravljanja (Doctor of Business Administration)

Strane su saglasne da će navedena zvanja biti dodijeljena isključivo na matičnom univerzitetu, a u skladu sa nacionalnim zakonima i internim propisima.

6. Listu predmeta u pojedinom semestru:

- priprema Izvršni odbor CESEENET-a, i to u junu za zimski semestar te u decembru za ljetni semestar, a na osnovu informacija koje dostave partnerski univerziteti, kao i profila upisanih studenata;
- potvrđuje Upravni odbor CESEENET-a.

7. Studentima će biti obezbijeđeni obavezni i glavni predmeti na jednom od univerziteta članica Mreže, koji će biti priznati na njihovom matičnom univerzitetu. Lista izbornih predmeta će se mijenjati svake akademske godine tako da odražava potrebe upisanih studenata.

8. Listu predavača za svaki pojedinačni predmet će obezbijediti institucija koja organizuje predmet.

9. Finansijske obaveze:

- Za studente mreže koje dolaze u razmjeni odgovarajući univerzitet domaćin će se odreći naplate troškova studiranja.
- Partneri konzorcija su saglasni da učestvuju u troškovima koje je napravila partnerska institucija koja izvodi kurseve za studente ostalih članica mreže. Svote koje će biti potrebno uplatiti instituciji koja organizuje predmet biće predložene od strane Izvršnog odbora na osnovu stvarnog upisa.
- Troškove putovanja i boravka snose sami studenti, odnosno svaka od pojedinačnih institucija, te kao takvi nisu predmetom ovog ugovora.

10. Priznavanje ispita:

- Ispiti će se priznavati na osnovu ugovora između institucija članica, a na osnovu liste predmeta iz člana 6.
- Eventualne iznimke će biti riješene bilateralnim ugovorima.

11. Prestanak

Svaka strana može otkazati ovaj ugovor ako šest mjeseci unaprijed obavijesti o tome Izvršni komitet u pismenom obliku (preporučenom poštom ili na drugi odgovarajući način). U slučaju otkazivanja ugovora, studentima koji su već započeli aktivnosti u okviru ugovora će se omogućiti da završe aktivnosti pod uslovima koji su važili u trenutku podnošenja obavijesti.

#### **Potpisnici:**

Prof. Dušan Mramor, PhD, dekan  
Univerzitet u Ljubljani, Ekonomski fakultet

Prof. Samo Bobek, PhD, dekan, rektor  
Univerzitet u Mariboru, Ekonomsko-poslovna fakuleta

Prof. Artur Mettinger, PhD, zamjenik rektora  
Univerzitet u Beču, Educational Program Development and Internationalization

Prof. Rudolf Vetschera, PhD, dekan  
Univerzitet u Beču, Fakultet za business, ekonomiju i statistiku

Prof. Heinrich C. Mayr, PhD, rektor  
Univerzitet Alpen-Adria, Klagenfurt

Prof. Darko Tipurić, PhD, dekan  
Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Ekonomski fakultet

Prof. Vinko Kandžija, PhD, dekan  
Sveučilište u Rijeci, Ekonomski fakultet

Prof. Zlatan Reić, PhD, dekan  
Sveučilište u Splitu, Ekonomski fakultet

Prof. Veljko Trivun, PhD, dekan  
Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Ekonomski fakultet

**GENERAL MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT  
ON A DOCTORAL PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS BETWEEN  
UNIVERSITIES, ORGANIZED AS THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN  
EUROPEAN PHD NETWORK (CESEENET)**

1. This general multilateral agreement on doctoral degrees highlights the cooperation between the following institutions:
  - University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics
  - University of Maribor, Faculty of Economics and Business
  - University of Vienna, Faculty of Business, Economics, and Statistics
  - Alps-Adriatic University of Klagenfurt, Faculty of Economics
  - University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business
  - University of Rijeka, Faculty of Economics
  - University of Split, Faculty of Economics
  - University of Sarajevo, School of Economics and Business
  
2. This general multilateral agreement concerns the following degree options:
  - Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in two areas: economics and management (business administration)
  - Doctor of Business Administration (DBA)

Based on this multilateral agreement, the partner universities should offer two separate lists of courses for the PhD and DBA programs to incoming students.

3. The doctoral degree covered by this general multilateral agreement is described as a three-year academic program in line with the Bologna criteria.
  
4. Students eligible for the doctoral exchange program must be enrolled in the doctoral program at a participating institution. The home university selects students to participate in the exchange program according to its internal rules and program prerequisites.

Students from other institutions that are not part of the network may participate in the exchange program if there are openings available, under special financial conditions defined by the host institution.

5. The academic program shall lead to one of the following degrees being awarded:
  - Doctor of Philosophy
  - Doctor of Business Administration

The parties agree that this degree shall be awarded by the home university only, and in line with national laws and internal regulations.

6. The list of courses for a particular semester:

- Is prepared by the CESEENET Executive Committee (EC) in June for the fall semester and in December for the spring semester, based on the information provided by the partner universities and based on the specialization of the enrolled students;
  - Is confirmed by the CESEENET Steering Committee (SC).
7. The students will be offered obligatory and major courses at university from the Network, which shall be recognized at their home university. The list of elective courses shall change every academic year and shall correspond to the needs of the students enrolled.
  8. The list of instructors for each particular course shall be provided by the institution offering the course.
  9. Financial obligations:
    - For incoming exchange students of the network the respective host university will waive tuition fees.
    - The consortium partners agree to contribute to the costs incurred by partner institutions for offering courses for students of other network member. The amounts to be transferred to the organizer of the course will be proposed by the Executive Committee on the basis of actual enrollment.
    - Students' travel and accommodation costs must be covered by the students themselves, or by each particular institution, and are not part of this agreement.
  10. Recognition of exams:
    - Exams shall be recognized by mutual agreement between the consortium institutions based on the list of courses under Article 6.
    - Any exceptions shall be settled through bilateral agreements.

#### 11. Termination

Each party may terminate this agreement by giving six months prior notice to the Executive Committee in written form (registered mail or other appropriate means). In case of termination of the agreement, students who have already commenced an activity under the agreement will be allowed to complete the activity under the conditions applying when notice was given.

#### **The signatories:**

Prof. Dušan Mramor, PhD, Dean  
University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics

Prof. Samo Bobek, PhD, Dean  
University of Maribor, Faculty of Economics and Business

Artur Mettinger, PhD, Vice-Rector

University of Vienna, Educational Program Development and Internationalization

Prof. Rudolf Vetschera, PhD, Dean  
University of Vienna, Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics

Prof. Heinrich C. Mayr, PhD, Rector  
Alpen-Adria Universität Klagenfurt

Prof. Darko Tipurić, PhD, Dean  
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business

Prof. Vinko Kandžija, PhD, Dean  
University of Rijeka, Faculty of Economics

Prof. Zlatan Reić, PhD, Dean  
University of Split, Faculty of Economics

Prof. Veljko Trivun, PhD, Dean  
University of Sarajevo, School of Economics and Business